



(Vol. Xlth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1800.

(No. 538.)

FREDERICKSBURG, Sept. 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
— county, to the editor.

DEAR SIR,

"I left Richmond yesterday morning, when all was confusion and alarm. The minutia of the conspiracy which has been detected, have not been detailed to the public, and perhaps, through a mistaken notion of prudence and policy, will not be detailed in the Richmond papers. Indeed fear seems to have put an imprimatur on the press.

But as I conceive it a matter of great moment that the origin of this evil should be known, I now communicate to you such circumstances as I was enabled by much industry, to collect from the most authentic sources.

"On Saturday night when the deluge of rain fell, the plot was to have been carried into execution. One thousand negroes were to have entered the town in three directions with fire and sword. The penitentiary house, which the executive had made a magazine of a few days before, and of which the conspirators were apprised, was to have been seized on in the first place, then the treasury, then the mills, and then the bridge across James River. The first would have supplied them with arms and ammunition for many thousand men, the second with money, the third with bread, and the fourth would have enabled them to let in their friends and keep out their enemies from the south side of James river.

"The metropolis being in their possession, which in a few hours would have been the case, a proclamation was to have been issued, by which the negroes from the country and the southern states would have been invited to rally round their standard. In less than one week they might have calculated on fifty thousand men in arms. For in addition to friends of their own color, they expected that every Frenchman would join them, every free negro and mulatto, and many of the most redoubtable democrats in the State. It came out in evidence on the trial of the six who were condemned on Thursday, that in the general massacre of white males, which was determined on, not a Frenchman was to be touched. It also appeared on the trial, that two Frenchmen had planned the plot, and that the general Gabriel, who is not yet caught, had procured it from them. The names of those Frenchmen were not known, when I left town, but it is probable that the originals will make some further discoveries under the gallows, and that such information may best length obtained as will enable us to drag forth those diabolical monsters from their lurking places, and bring them to condign punishment.

"Their force was perfectly organized, generally, captains, &c. &c. appointed, and places designated for their respective companies. Gabriel was to have commanded at the foot of government, and a fellow be-

longing to Mr. Greenhow, and hired to Mr. McCrea, was to have commanded at Peterburgh, under the name and title of general John Scott. The apprehension of this fellow and the circumstances attending it, are somewhat curious. Mr. McCrea having been formerly informed, that he had been named at the stage office in the city, to seize him when he should appear. He appeared accordingly, and demanded his freedom, and the name of John Scott.

That he was a Frenchman, he was told by one of the men who appeared to be a Frenchman, but in-
stantly darted back, and was pursued, not being able to find his pursuers, and the coming soldiers, he just escaped, the hide of it, and was found dead (the waters being down) near the water gate. On his person were found ten dollars—where he got them his master could not imagine, for he had no means within his knowledge of getting ten pounds in any way honestly. A paper was also found in his pocket, directing him to apply at the corner house of Coats' Alley, Budd street, Philadelphia, where he would find one Alexander Biddenhurst, or Weddonhurst, who would furnish him with all things needful. This paper appeared to have been written but a little time before. This fellow had not been tried when I came away. From him, perhaps, much information may be received. It is very certain, however, from all that has been discovered, that this dreadful conspiracy originates with some vile French Jacobins, aided and abetted by some of our own profligate and abandoned democrats. Liberty and equality have brought the evil upon us. A doctrine which, however intelligible, and admirable, in a land of freemen, is not only unintelligible and inadmissible, but dangerous and extremely wicked in this country, where every white man is a master, and every black man a slave. This doctrine, in this country, and in every country like this, (as the baronet of St. Domingo have already proved,) cannot fail of producing either a general insurrection or a general emancipation. It has been most impudently propagated at many of our tables, while our servants have been standing behind our chairs, for several years past. It has been, and is still preached by the Methodists, Baptists and others from the pulpit, without any sort of reserve. What else then could we expect than what has happened?

"The question now is a plain one—Shall we abolish slavery or shall we continue it? There is no middle course to steer—we must do one thing or the other. If we abolish it, but this position leads to a million of difficulties, which we are not prepared to discuss, and which, per-

haps, we have neither the courage nor the virtue, nor the power to discuss.

"If we continue it—we must re-
fract all those laws which experienced has
deemed necessary to keep it within
bounds. This work we will keep
before us in the country.

What
the most horrible
of all monsters—tyranny itself.

"The thing in human shape that sub-
mits to the former is little better
than a beast—the thing in human
shape that submits to the latter, is
the best of beasts. Democracy
therefore, in Virginia, is like virtue
in hell. The Ethiopian can never
be washed white. The slave holder
can never be a democrat, and it, at
the same time, an owner of slaves, is
a devil incarnate. He tells a dam-
nable and diabolical lie in the face of
day, which his own conscience re-
vells at the moment he utters it, &
which he knows every man of truth,
of common sense, of common honesty
must turn from with horror.

"The love of liberty in the breast
of a slave holder, is like a diminutive,
distant, and hardly visible star in the
centre of a black cloud in a dark
night, serving only to render the
scene more dismal, and, as Milton
says, 'to make dark visible.' Every
slave holder who has been loud in
the cause of liberty, has proved the
justness of this simile, by emanci-
pating his slaves in the hour of death,
when his grim master would no
longer permit him to deceive himself
or others.

"The governor, has been
extremely alive and vigilant, and
deserves great credit. He has view-
ed the insurrection in its proper
light—as an awful thing—whether
considered in its present or future
consequences.

"You may judge of his idea of
its magnitude by the appointment of
three aid de camps!!!
Yours, &c.
Sept. 13, 1800.

SAVANNA, Sept. 9.

Extract of a letter from a passenger
on board the schooner Eleanor,
Capt. Steele, dated at Cape Look
Out, August 20.

"I now take up my pen to in-
form you of the disaster which befel
us on Saturday night last; about 11
o'clock we found ourselves on Cape
Look Out shoals, the vessel striking
tremendously; at day break myself
and one other passenger three bur-
dened overboard, and I was in the
water, which we gained, but much
exhausted; during the night we un-
fortunately lost our boat, from which
circumstances we were left in a sad
situation; the remainder of the pas-
sengers and crew, which we left on
board, constructed a raft, on which
they embarked, leaving every thing
on board the schooner, which soon
after went to pieces, they all how-
ever got safe ashore. Mr. Baldwin
lost his trunk, cash, &c. Mr. Rain

lost his trunk and 1000 dollars cash
of his own, besides several trunks put
into his hands by merchants in Sa-
vanna for others in Baltimore; Mr.
Gunn lost his trunk, and upwards of
500 dollars in cash; Mr. John lost
his trunk, cash, &c. as did the
priest."

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.

"Several others have been taken
and will be executed in a few days.

NORFOLK, Sept. 18.

Capt. Tristram Bader,
arrived here on Tuesday
from Alexandria, informs
that on Monday Rappahan-
nock bearing S.E. distant 6
miles, he fell in with a sloop
bottom upwards; she ap-
peared to be about 28 or 30
tons, had a new boom, not
painted; her mainmast had
washed away;—her boat
(which was drifting at a
short distance from her) ap-
peared to have been made
out of a single tree, was also
bottom upwards; it is fear-
ed that all on board must
have perished.

PHILADELPHIA Sept 25

The COMMISSIONERS.

A letter from a gentle-
man at Paris, dated July 17,
received in Boston, observes,
that the Envoys are very
secret as to the progress of
the Negotiation they are
conducting; that whatever
reports may be current rela-
tive to the business they can
have no better basis than
conjecture; that he should
write again by Mr. Tudor,
who was to take passage
with the Envoys in the
Portsmouth sloop of war.

Ship Aurora, Collet, of
and for this port from Lon-
don, 49 days out, put into
Charleston on the 10th inst.
in distress, having lost her
main and fore top masts in
a gale of wind off the capes
of Delaware on the 3d in-
stant.

British August Packet,
with the mail for N. York,
has arrived at Halifax.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.

WE beg you attentively to read and reflect upon the following Letters of General Washington—You have been told Washington approved of Adams' Administration—Read and judge for yourselves.

When the law was passed for raising the army, which the Democrats have talked about so much, the President applied to General Washington to take the command of it, and Washington, having no doubt, that his opinion would have some weight with all true Americans, in answering his letter, took that opportunity of making public his opinion by advising Mr. Adams, That he (Washington) most cordially approved of his (Mr. Adams') Administration.—The words of Washington are these, "Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your Administration. They ought to inspire universal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the Crisis."—And in the latter part of his letter, he says, "I have finally determined to accept the Commission of Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States." This letter bears date the 19th July, 1798.

The Alien Law, which was intended to keep out French emigrants and other persons, by passing an immediate order, was passed on the 14th of July, 1798, near three weeks before Washington wrote this letter.—The Alien Law, which was intended to keep persons from publishing lies, and defaming the minds of the people, was passed on the 14th July, 1798, and had been under discussion in Congress for several weeks. These two laws are among those which particularly characterize Adams' administration.—Can any man then who knows the character of Washington, believe, he would have allowed Adams, "he approved of his administration," if he had not approved of these laws? No.—At the same time the alien law passed, we had at least sixty thousand French aliens among us, besides other foreigners, if such a law had not been passed, the French Party, which Talleyrand boasted of having in this country, might have increased, and in a little time involved us in all the horrors and bloody scenes of a civil war.—Congress acted wisely then, in giving the president a power of seizing and sending off, imprisoning, or binding over to good behaviour, such foreigners as were dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States.—With what propriety could Jefferson and his party cry out so loudly against this law?—It would have been better for us, to have sent the whole of them off.—France was then threatening us with a war, and the French party were becoming extremely violent here, it was high time then for Congress to raise an army and put our country in a posture of defence.—Washington would never have taken the command of this army, if he had not approved of it. But so soon as the law passed, than the Democrats began to complain of it, and to cry out about the increasing expences of our government, though they themselves were in a great measure the cause of it; for if the Democrats had not by their violent opposition to the administration, induced the French to believe "we were a divided people," they never would have thought of making war against us.—Read what Washington has said himself upon the subject in a letter to Mr. Carroll, which he wrote shortly after he had agreed to take the command of the army.

Extract from Washington's Letter to Mr. Carroll, dated 24 Aug. 1798

"Although I highly approve of the measures taken by government to place this country in a posture of defence, and even with they had been more energetic; and shall be ready to obey its call; under the various I have made, whenever it is made; yet I am not without hope, and am intoxicated as the French are, that they will pause before they take the last step. That they have been deceived in their calculations on the division of the people, and the powerful support they expected from their Party, is reduced to a certainty; though it is somewhat equal

to vocal still, whether that party, who have been the cause of this country, and the source of the expences we have to encounter may not be able to continue their delusion.—What pity it is this expence could not be taxed upon them."

Here you observe Washington speaks of this French party, and says they have been the cause of this country, and the source of our expences. They call themselves "Republicans," and name much too honest names.—Hillary tells us, such names are often assumed, merely to lead away and deceive the people. Countrymen! be not imposed upon.—Elect the man, whom Washington so warmly approved of, viz. "JOHN ADAMS," who is as firm and decided a Republican as ever lived.—This fact Jefferson himself has acknowledged to one of his intimate friends, viz. Mr. P. Fitzhugh.—See his certificate in the Herald, Tuesday 16th inst.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.
Sept. 25th, 1800.

Mr. Cowan.

Please to republish in your paper my Answer to the piece signed "Another College," and annex thereto the Letter which I have since received from Mr. Joseph Harrison.

I have received your letter, and am, I think, what particular thanks are alluded to by the author of the piece published in the last Star, under the signature of "Another College," had it not been for the previous explanation of Jacob Gibson, who put the charge as the Chapel the Saturday before the piece made its appearance.—Jacob Gibson there publicly brought forward the above charge, and called upon James Nabb to prove it.—James Nabb then mounted the table and related what he said, Joseph Harrison had told him as a secret—but as Harrison had told the same to Billy Rose, and Billy Rose had declared he would make it public, he (Nabb) thought himself at liberty to tell it too.—From the foregoing circumstances, we may fairly presume that either J. Gibson, J. Nabb or W. Rose was the author of the piece signed "Another College," or rather that one or the other got the piece wrote and sent it to the Printer Smith, who seems to think "That it is right to publish Lies, whenever Truth is scarce."

At the Chapel I satisfied every disinterested man, and I flatter myself, I shall now satisfy all who shall read my defence, that there never was a more malicious, unfounded Charge, than the one now brought against me. From a sincere desire to render my country whatever services may be in my power, and to gratify the wishes of a very reputable portion of my fellow-citizens, I consented to become a candidate; ever since that period, every malicious effort which could be thought of, has been made to destroy my character, and wound the feelings of myself, my family and my friends.—I have been a mark, at which all the shafts of envy and detraction have been leveled and furiously hurled, but in vain, for I feel as yet unhurt.—Let them speak but the truth, and I shall fear them not.—I cannot but hope, those repeated attacks will raise me in the estimation of my countrymen, and at the same time show what my enemies would do, if they could.—I flatter myself, I have heretofore honorably acquitted myself of every charge which has been brought against me, and I will now endeavor in like manner to acquit myself of this.

Mr. Bozman issued an attachment of privilege in November last against Joseph Harrison.—This suit was founded on a lease, by which the defendant was bound to pay a certain rent in wheat.—When Harrison desired me to appear for him, he lodged in my hands an account consisting of a good many items against Mr. B.—Requesting me to get that account allowed, and then to give a judgment for the balance.—Harrison then went home, and I endeavoured to get the suit settled in an amicable way, and remained under a hope of getting it so settled, without a jury trial, till a day or two before the court adjourned, then finding that Mr. B. would not allow Harrison's account, and knowing that Harrison and his witnesses could not then be got up in

time to have the cause tried, I conceived it to be my duty sooner than give up the account in bar, to remove his cause into the general court, and by that means to give him a chance of proving his account, if he could.—Judgment or trial Mr. B. was entitled to.

When I informed Harrison of the removal, he seemed to be perfectly satisfied.—At the April general court Harrison attended, and it being very inconvenient to him, as he said, to attend court, requested me to propose a reference to Mr. B. or any amicable plan I might think proper, pending at the same time, he was willing to pay whatever was justly due from him, but that he thought his account ought at all events to be allowed.—He then put a hundred dollar note into my hands, and requested me to pay it to Mr. B. as soon as the suit should be settled.—Mr. Bullitt (who had the management of the suit) and myself, though both anxious to settle and adjust the accounts, could not, as Mr. Bozman still conceived Harrison's account to be unjust and such as ought not to be allowed.—Nothing was then left for us but to try the cause or continue it to another term.—There being no chance for trial, and the court being hurried with business, it was determined that this suit should be continued.—The money was still in my hands.—Harrison never appeared to return it, but on the 25th of May he was willing to remain in his hands, and he attempted to use the money in the general court, I received a reference to Mr. B. and he told him he might take the one hundred dollars which were in my hands, and that he should have the balance out of me, which I every day expected to receive from Harrison's account.—As I could not possibly observe in his reply, he received a part of the money in terms of the judgment, and in a pleasant warmth, being agreed by the parties on Wednesday or Thursday of the second week of court, the judgment was accordingly entered upon on Friday, the day before the charge of having used Harrison's money was brought against me at the Chapel.—To satisfy the gentlemen who returned to town with me from the Chapel, that the money was in safe keeping for Mr. Bozman, and ready to be applied to the purpose intended, I took home with me Messrs. John Edmondson, P. Sherwood, G. R. Hayward and S. Brown, and showed it to them wrapped up in a paper and indorsed accordingly, and I am willing to make an affidavit that I have always kept that sum of money ready to be paid to Mr. B. or repaid to Harrison, whenever he should call for it, and my day-book and cash-account will also undeniably prove the fact.—If then I deserve the scandalous imputation which has been published in the Star, in the name of justice let me have it bestowed on me.—On the contrary, if I do not, the least that the author of the imputation can do, will be to pay the expence of this publication to Mr. Cowan, and to beg pardon of the public for having attempted to pass upon them a malicious Lie.—I have written to Harrison to know, what it was, he did say to Nabb and Rose, and expect or rather hope for an answer in a few days, which when received shall be published.—I cannot bring myself to believe, he told any one, what is published in the "Star."

Jno. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
Sept. 25, 1800.

P. S. I refer the public to the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned for the truth of the foregoing state of facts.

J. G. Jr.

Da, Sir,

Call on Mr. Rose and he will tell you what was said. Nabb was there and I mentioned that Bozman had brought a suit against me, and that you had removed it into the general court, and it was much against me. I said that I wanted it settled in the county court.—and I said that I left a hundred dollars in your hands for Bozman.—I thought no harm, as God is my Judge.—and Nabb's answer was that Goldsborough had made use of the money.—I said not.—for he told me that it was in his debt ever since.—and Nabb said I was damn'd if I don't doubt

that.—I said, I had not a doubt of it.—and Nabb said he would make me a present if I would give him the rent. I thought no harm till he wanted the rent.—and then I said that I was sorry that I mentioned it.—and he pawn'd his word and honor that he would not mention it again.—before Mr. Rose.

From your friend,

THOS. HARRISON.

P. S. The original Letter is left in the care of Mr. Cowan for the inspection and perusal of any one who may wish to see it.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.
Da. 5, 1800.

Friends and Countrymen attend!

The following conversation lately happened between the Editor of the Star and a respectable Farmer. The Editor of the "Sit lux et lux fuit" having brilliantly deflected upon the usual topic of the Democrats, viz. the mal-administration of the Federal Government, at length mentioned Mr. Pickering's retention of the public money, upon which the following dialogue took place.

Farmer. That report, Sir, about Mr. Pickering, is contradicted in the Herald; it appears he has not retained any of the public money.

Editor. We do not pretend to say, all those statements are matters of fact.

Farmer. Do you think all are facts, that are published about government?

Editor. I do not pretend to say, they are facts.—It is well enough to be honest and own the truth.—You know, Sir, "News must be had—where Truth is scarce, we must publish Lies."

Farmer. Do you think it is right and proper to publish such things?

Editor. It is right and proper to rectify any error, and publish it about the rulers of government.—It will keep them on their guard.—If the facts are false, let them disprove them, if they can.

What think you, my countrymen, of this man and his doctrine? May not fairly conclude from his own "precious confessions," that he publishes Lies whenever Truth is scarce? News must be published.—What does his doctrine amount to? All executive officers must be kept on their guard.—How? Why, by calling them Rogues, Rascals, Peculators, and by publishing a thousand conjectures respecting them in the newspapers.—let the persons accused disprove them, or show their innocence, if they can!—To what do such practices tend?—They naturally tend to disgust and drive every virtuous man from office, and to deter all men of merit from offering their services to the public; they also tend to distract and disunite the people, to destroy all their confidences in the administration and dispose them to engage in all the horrors of a revolution to redress their supposed wrongs and oppressions.

This doctrine has actually been practiced in the United States for several years, by the friends and patrons of the Aurora and such like vehicles of slander and abuse. The Editor of the Aurora began with the great and virtuous Washington thus, "If ever a nation is debauched by a man, the American nation is debauched by Washington.—If ever a nation has suffered from the improper influence of a man, the American nation has suffered from the influence of Washington. If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American nation has been deceived by Washington. Let his conduct then be an example to future ages.—Let it serve to be a warning that no man may be an idol, and that a people may confide in themselves rather than in an individual.—Let the history of the Federal Government instruct mankind, that the people of patriots may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of the people." [See Aurora Dec. 29, 1796.]

Pieces equally false and scandalous were from time to time published in the Aurora, with the obvious view of destroying the confidence of the Americans in their great and much beloved Warrior, Statesman and Friend. What was said in the time infamous paper upon that occasion.—"The man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country, is this day re-

"dread to a level with his fellow-citizens; and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for *rejoicing*, this is the moment—Every heart in unison with the Freedom and Happiness of the People ought to beat high in exultation, that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give a currency to *political iniquity*, and to *legalized corruption*."—Again "this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States."

The illustrious Adams has shared a similar fate to that of Washington. When such men are vilified, what honest and virtuous man can expect to escape the attacks of the friends and patrons of the Aurora and the other revolutionizing papers which circulate its contents. Bache and his friends drove Washington from his Presidency—His successor and coadjutors have been long practicing the same plan with regard to Adams, and for what purpose?—to introduce the *Deified Frenchified Jefferson*. Should they succeed in their plan and prevail upon the people to elect Jefferson, then may we expect to hear the Aurora-man, Star-man, &c. &c. exultingly cry out "If ever there was a period for rejoicing this is the moment."—Washington is dead—Adams discarded—and the enlightened Jefferson in full possession of the power and means of rewarding as all handsomely. It is a matter of indifference to us whether there be twenty Gods or no God."

Sept. 3, 1800.

(A) Meaning the several statements in the Aurora, from which Smith had taken that respecting Pickering.

(B) By the same rule, if a man without his wife to remain honest, chaste and virtuous, he must publish her as a whore—and endeavor to make people believe she is so—Let her prove her innocence if she can.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 7, 1800.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

The ship Maria, captain Henry, arrived at N. York on Saturday last from London, bringing London papers to the 22d August.

We yesterday received London papers (Morning Chronicle) to the 19th of August, brought by this vessel.

The following interesting article is extracted from a paper of the 13th—further extracts will be found in the opposite page.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The following appears under the Paris head of the 9th inst.:

"The conferences opened at Paris with the Envoys of the United States have been suspended, and are not likely to be renewed with effect."

It appears that their powers are too limited to conclude a similar treaty with France as Mr. Jay negotiated with England. France prefers having no treaty with America to the alternative of sanctioning the advantages which it has given to its enemies."

For the 24 hours preceding Friday morning at sunrise there were 27 deaths in Baltimore and its vicinity.

New-York, Sept. 27.

IMPORTANT!

Last evening came up the pilot boat Perseverance, on board of which was a pilot who brought into the quarantine ground an English schooner in a very short passage from Martinique.

The captain of this schooner informed the pilot of the taking of Curacao by the French.

This was effected by troops who embarked on board 150 sail of troops and 1500 men at Guadaloupe, their approaching of Curacao, a blockade across the harbor prevented, but they soon effected a landing in the city, and after a short conflict, the French gained possession of the place.

The captain further stated that the French had taken Pickering, and the other Americans, and that the French, when they conquered, massacred every American in the place, including the consul, officers and crew of the Pickering.

The pilot further adds, that he was informed, that the reason of this armament being fitted out against Curacao, was, because the governor of Curacao would not receive bills on the governor of Guadaloupe for the expenses incurred in repairing the Vengeance.

The pilot could not recollect the names of the above schooner and captain, but says it was told to him as no ways doubtful—and that the captain was anxious to come up to town himself to relate the news, as he esteemed it of the utmost importance to America.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PERSON qualified, and inclined, to teach an English School, and sacred Music, and to act as a Clerk in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to be a private and confidential friend of his scholars and pupils. He is now residing at the corner of St. Paul's Church, Queen and County, October 7, 1800.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I, Robert Green, of Dutchess county, come to petition the general assembly of Maryland at their next session, for the benefit of an act of Insolvency, to relieve me from debts, which I find myself entirely unable to pay.

ROBT. GREEN.

Sept. 30, 1800.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber will sell 600 acres of land in Alleghany County, upon Yoxhogen River, either in lots of 200 acres each, or altogether as may best suit the purchaser, or purchasers. This land is of the first quality, and is surrounded with the finest timber and natural meadows. I will take 2000 dollars for the property in Easton, or any other convenient place, in exchange for any other property who has a family of children, and but a small tract of land, it is an object of the greatest importance.

I have also to rent a small Farm near the Trappe, with very good improvements, and a number of valuable Negro Men, Women, Lads and Boys, to hire out for the ensuing year.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, Sept. 22, 1800.

In Chancery, Sept. 5, 1800.

CHARLES RICKETTS, an insolvent debtor of Kent county, makes application as a trader by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property and a list of creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that he appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery Office, on the second day of April next for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, Easton, before the thirtieth day of September, instant, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the second day of April for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery, Sept. 9, 1800.

BENJAMIN SKINNER, an insolvent debtor of Kent county, makes application as a trader by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property and a list of creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that he appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery Office, on the second day of April next for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, Easton, before the thirtieth day of September, instant, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the second day of April for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

EASTON RACES.

To be run for, on the 30th of October, at Easton, over a handsome course near this place, the Eastern Jockey Club. First day's race—The second day a colt's purse of 150 dollars, (free only for members of the club.) The last day's race, being a town purse, (the sum not yet ascertained) free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight according to the rules of the Jockey Club, and subject to their directions.

By Order, SAML. NICOLS, Secy.

Oct. 20, 1800.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he intends to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to obtain a Divorce from his wife, Margaret Gore.

WILLIAM GORE.

Talbot county, Sept. 29th, 1800.

I AM of opinion, the gentleman who now holds the office of sheriff of Talbot county, in consequence of the death of the late sheriff Mr. Cox, may be constitutionally elected at the next election for sheriff of that county. Mr. Cox was qualified, and acted as sheriff some time; had he lived, and served in this office the whole of the three years, he could not have been elected; but by the constitution nothing excludes the re-election of the acting sheriff, but a three years service in the office. The gentleman who now holds the office, having received his appointment after a part of the three years elapsed, will not be within the disqualification; & as the disqualifying clauses of the constitution are derogating from the natural rights of the electors, and elected, they are to be taken strictly.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Easton, 4th Aug. 1800.

Dear Sir, I have just received your favor of this inst. I have just received your favor of this inst.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, THOS. J. BULLITT.

IN answer to your note of the 4th inst. in which you desire to be informed respecting the duration of your commission in case of your election in October next, I am clearly of opinion that, should you be chosen at the ensuing election, and receive a commission, it will continue in force for the term of three years, in like manner as if you had never before been connected with the office of sheriff.

I am, Sir, Your most obedt. servt.

THOS. J. BULLITT.

IN answer to your note of the 4th inst. in which you desire to be informed respecting the duration of your commission in case of your election in October next, I am clearly of opinion that, should you be chosen at the ensuing election, and receive a commission, it will continue in force for the term of three years, in like manner as if you had never before been connected with the office of sheriff.

I am, Sir, Your most obedt. servt.

THOS. J. BULLITT.

JOHN THOMAS, Esquire, To the FREE and INDEPENDENT VOTERS of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN, BEING solicited by many of my friends to stand as a Candidate for the next sheriff's office, the election for the same will commence in October next, I am induced to make it known to you in this public manner, and should I be considered worthy of your interest, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged by Your humble servant, JOHN THOMAS.

Easton, Aug. 12, 1800.

JOHN THOMAS.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber,

ON Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named SAM, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old tow-linen and coarse muslin shirts and trowsers, a striped cotton and jacket, a pair of shoes and an old cap. He has lately lost the nail of one of his great toes, and carried the other very much with an abscess when he went off he was lame in both. SAM was lately brought from Hartford county, and is unacquainted with any road three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort, so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

SAMUEL TENANT.

Aug.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Government we hear have ordered a troop of federal horse from Harper's ferry to be stationed near Richmond.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, (S. C.) to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 13.

"I have just recovered from a severe attack of the yellow fever. It has been very fatal among the northern people. The principal part of those who have taken it have fallen victims."

"The negroes have rose in arms against the whites, in this country, and have killed several."

Every private, and in proportion for the officers. It is expected there will be serious work before they are subdued."

In addition to the above, we learn by a gentleman from Charleston, that this insurrection had caused a very serious alarm in that city. Some reports stated the number of the insurgents who were embodied about 30 miles from the city to be four or five thousand strong, and others decreased their number to 7 or 8 hundred. However this may be, the citizens were unfortunately backward in turning out, owing to the sickly state of the surrounding country. Many chose rather to pay the penalty than run the risk of falling a prey to the fever which generally attacks those inhabitants of Charleston that venture into the country in the autumnal months.

Mr. Campbell, who came passenger in the Hazard, &c who left Paris the first of August, informs, that our Envoys were on the eve of leaving that place, when they received a request from consul Buonaparte to tarry a little longer.

(N. Y. paper.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.

AMERICANS.

Murdered by Savage Frenchmen, for fighting like true Spartans under their own flag, in defence of their property and in honor of their country.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

The information relative to the massacre of the Ame-

ricans at Currucoia by the French, as stated in a morning paper of Saturday, was received by the British schooner Alexander, captain Hastings. We have endeavored to fit the business, which is stated in these words by capt. H.

"On the 2d September a French privateer sailed from Guadaloupe and captured an American vessel, on board of which she put a prize-master and crew, and ordered her for that port. She was afterwards re-captured by the British ship of war Tamar, and sent to Port Royal, Martinique, where she arrived on the 2d. On board of this vessel, in possession of the prize-master, was a French privateer, who had succeeded, and was the Americans who were captured. This the French prize-master on examination before the authority, attested to as matter of fact."

To JAMES PORTER.

THE Note which you have of mine, for Fifty Dollars, is now due—the amount of which I am ready and willing to pay, upon your giving me an indemnification against any previous claim.

THOS. P. SMITH.

Easton, Sept. 23, 1800

FOR SALE,

The late Dwelling Plantation of the Rev. Thomas Gordon, of Talbot county, deceased—This Farm is susceptible of great improvement at a moderate expense—it is beautifully situated on Bolingbroke Creek, and not far from the river Choptank—it is, generally speaking, in good repair, and has on it the following buildings and improvements, viz. a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, and two large Barns, a fine young Apple-Orchard, and many other good Fruit-Trees. John Goldborough, junior, Esq. at Easton, is authorized by me to sell the above Farm either at public or private sale, and will attend on the premises on the 3d Monday in October next, for that purpose, unless he shall in the mean time sell it at private sale. The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale and to pass his bonds with good security for the balance, payable in two annual payments.

THOS. GORDON, Jr.

Sept. 27, 1800.

37

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber about the middle of July last a BLACK HORSE, about three years old, with a large star, and his hind feet white to the fetlock. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.

CHAS. GOLDBOROUGH, near Potomac Mill.

Sept. 25, 1800.

38

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON, The three Tenements contained in the large brick building. The House where Swan rented—Also a convenient House for a Carriage-Maker, now occupied by Elbert and Spedding. For Terms, apply to ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS, N. B. There is to be rented on the Tenement where Swan lived a Granary and Stable.

Sept. 27, 1800.

39

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation, and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JAMES BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARKLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their charge.

Tuition under the two Professorships is Sixteen Dollars each scholar: Under the other three the price is Ten Dollars.

Professors are engaged as Professors of learning, reputation, and it shall be their duty to render the instruction as perfect as possible.

It must, however, be obvious that the institution will require considerable improvement, and a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous, and it is their earnest wish to render the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, President.

Attest,

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry. The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered:—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the premises first, which will be shown by applying to Captain William Frazer, of Caroline, or John Spruill, who lives on the premises. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living on Miles River.

Wm. B. SMITH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800.

28

NOTICE

Is hereby given,

THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next General Assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WISE, Clk.

Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800.

27

WANTED.

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A NEGRO WOMAN, without Children, who understands Cooking—Enquire of Mr. Cowan.

Aug. 12, 1800.

33

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN COLSTON.

Dorchester county, Sept. 27, 1800.

Chesler-Town Jockey-Club

Runs a CHURCH.

ON Thursday the 9th of October will be run for over the Bell View course near Chesler-Town, the Jockey-Club Purse of 250 Dollars, the four mile heats.

On Friday following the colts purse of 150 dollars. And on the following day, a town purse, the two mile heats, five for the horse, mare or gelding of any gentleman.

By Order,

GEORGE SKIRVEN, Sec'y.

N. B. Horses to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey-Club.

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber being unable to pay his Creditors intends to petition the next General Assembly for the state of Maryland for an act of insolvency in his favor, that thereby what he has may be equally divided among all his creditors.

THOMAS STANFORD.

Dorchester county, Sept. 1, 1800.

I OFFER FOR SALE

MY FARM.

SITUATED on the branches of the head of Wye River; 5 miles from Centerville, and 15 from Easton, together with or without all kinds of stock on it—it contains about 150 acres of good land, one-half in tillage, the other well timbered—among it about 60 acres of excellent meadow land.

C. T. WEDERSTRAND.

NOTICE is hereby given that several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a public road from the end of the road made by John Williams and Thomas Colston, to intersect Blackwater road, in the same direction the road is now laid.

35 3W

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may or doth concern, that I intend to offer a petition to the general assembly for the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am at present rendered unable to pay.

JOHN VICKERS.

16th Sept. 1800.

35 6W

THE Subscriber offers himself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office the ensuing election for Talbot County. Should he meet with the approbation of his fellow citizens, grateful acknowledgments will be made, by their

Obedient servant,

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Talbot county, May 5, 1800.

34W

This is to give notice, THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TROUP, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof. And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Harwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.

ELIZA TROUP, Ex'rx.

Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800.

32

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shff.

Sept. 6, 1800.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber for property purchased at the sale of the effects of Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, and to all other persons indebted to the estate of said Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, that on the 21st day of October next, all bonds, notes and accounts unpaid, will then be sued for without distinction of persons.

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'or.

of Mrs. Goldborough, dec.

Talbot county, Sept. 2, 1800.

34 5W

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Law to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS WHITE.

Somerset county, 18th Sept. 1800.

WILL BE SOLD.

Where the subscriber now lives, on the third Monday of October, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

SOME Valuable Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—Some household furniture and farming utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

James Cowan



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

RASTON—(Maryland.) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. Xth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1800.

(No. 539.)

SWITZERLAND.

From the London Morning Chronicle, an anti-ministerial paper.

Every heart of feeling and humanity must contemplate with grief and indignation the unhappy state in which Switzerland has been reduced by the base arts of the late French Government. The invasion of that country; the overthrow of its numerous paternal and domestic Governments, was indeed a blot to conspicuous among the foul stains of revolutionary injustice. The consequence of this violence approached; of those fantastic changes uncalculated for as they were, has been misery and ruin to the wretched inhabitants of its once happy mountains; the introduction of the spirit of faction among the governors, of animosity among the governed, of universal misery, and universal guilt. The confession of those who now justify these changes, by the proof of the evils which past innovations have wrought, is a melancholy and damning argument against all their system. They have broken down the little republics which for ages had dispensed a degree of happiness and contentment rarely the lot of mankind, and in return they set up a shadow of a republic productive of nothing but oppression, desolation and sorrow.

This change in Switzerland is the more generally felt, because Switzerland was, in some sort, the country of nearly European. It was a kind of consecrated ground held sacred amidst the ravages of universal war; and the honest even of tyrants. It was a holy place in the midst of Europe, where the unhappiness of every land found an asylum; where the wealthy delighted to enjoy their advantages, & the wretched to alleviate their sufferings; where every traveller from the most remote corners of the world enjoyed a common hospitality, & indulged a common affection. It was, indeed, a country that belonged to the civilized world in general, dear alike to the rich and to the poor, to the happy and to the unfortunate.

No wonder then that every man is grieved to see it unjustly seized and appropriated by any hostile power; but the grief must be more poignant still to see it burning and agonizing on the revolutionary fever. Alas! can we be permitted to hope that this paroxysm will pass over, and that its political health will again be restored? Can we be permitted to hope that Switzerland will again be the spot to which men will resort to behold uncorrupted manners; a plain, honest, & intelligent people; mankind in that middle, enviable state, between the ignorance simplicity of primitive times, and the enlightened comfort of civilized society?

PETER FINDER.

A Reminiscence. Took place on Monday at Mr. Wright's, Bookeller, Philadelphia.

between the celebrated Peter FINDER and Mr. Gifford, the author of the *Decline of a Poem* of much deserved reputation. Of this affair several reports have already been published, some asserting that the contest was victorious, while others maintain the contrary. The friends of each party are equally divided, and the matter is still a subject of much interest.

We have just received a copy of a pamphlet, saying that the following conversation took place between the two gentlemen on the subject of the late French invasion of Switzerland. Mr. FINDER said:—“Peter, I have been looking for you, and immediately applied to Mr. Gifford’s house. Mr. FINDER, the French Journalist, and several other gentlemen present, apprehensive of very serious consequences, interpreted their friendship in disarming the renowned Peter. In the struggle the latter received a severe blow in his turn from Mr. Gifford. At last, however, as Peter got himself loose from them he renewed the combat a *la Mordant*, and put in several blows with good effect, driving his antagonist to the other side of the shop.” Mr. Gifford said:—“Mr. William Gifford.”

“As there are certain expressions which only require a little of the severity of satire by way of a corrective; to those are others of so malicious a nature as to demand a horse-whip, instead of words. Had you possessed something more of the human form, I should have treated you as a man; but as things are, you must be content to be whipped as a malicious monkey.”

J. WOLCOT.

Aug. 18, 1800. Of the cause of this quarrel it is needless for us at present to enter a minute detail. There has certainly been much provocation on both sides; but the last literary assault from Mr. Gifford is far from being what the world would term the most courteous. It is a most gross and abominable libel on the character of a man, and unless well founded, may in a great degree justify the abrupt conduct of Peter FINDER.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 18.

The *Hermione*.—On Thursday morning, the 9th inst., a gun was fired on board the British, Captain George Cockburn, in Portsmouth harbour, and the yellow flag was hoisted, as a signal for conveying James Allen, who had been condemned by a Court Martial, and

John Watton, as being concerned in the murder on board the *Hermione*. The *Hermione* had been executed early in the morning, on board the *Prisane* their boat at Spithead. Armed boats from all the ships in the harbor, attended the dreadful scene. James Allen was in the boat, and John Watton was on him about some requisitions of flour, a thought struck him to borrow the miller’s cloath. He invited him to dinner, and piled him with bumpers till he fell fast asleep. In this situation Lecourbe ordered him to be undressed, equipped in an old uniform, laced hat, &c. and carried him out to a small boat, where he was dressed in a miller’s cloath, covered himself with flour, and succeeded in making his observations. On his return he met a small party of Austrian soldiers, whom he secured and told them that, at a little distance there was a French General asleep, whom they might take prisoner. The pretended miller pointed out the place, and then slowly withdrew till he was out of sight, and then made the best of his way to the French posts. The capture of the *Hermione* may be guessed, when from the accounts of the miller they discovered that they were within an ace of getting into their possession the active and enterprising Lecourbe.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1. From the Norfolk Herald. GABRIEL. Last evening information being given that the prisoner Gifford was on board the schooner *Scamper* Mary, Richard Taylor, Inspector, just arrived from Richmond, several persons went on board and apprehended him. His person was immediately recognized, and he was committed to prison in iron. It appeared on his examination, that he went on board the above vessel on the 14th inst. four miles below Richmond, and remained on board eleven days; that when he went off on board he was armed with a bayonet and bludgeon, both of which he threw into the river. A vessel was yesterday provided to carry him to Richmond, in which he embarked under care of a guard. Should the wind continue as it was yesterday, he will have a short, if not a pleasant passage.

Taylor (the skipper of the vessel) was held to bail to answer for his conduct in bridling off negroes, contrary to law.

Gabriel very readily gave himself up; appeared no ways embarrassed, and acknowledged that he was concerned in the conspiracy, but that he was not the principal instigator; that he could mention numbers even in Norfolk that were more deeply concerned than himself, but that he should make no confession, nor give information to any, as he expected that justice would be done.

LONDON, August 13.

The following anecdote of the lately celebrated French General Lecourbe, is told in a Swiss newspaper printed at Bern: A few days before the armistice, Lecourbe with-drew to reconnoitre in person, some positions and some districts, in contemplation of his attack upon Feldkirch, &c. The point was so difficult, that he was obliged to disguise himself in such a manner as not to be recognized by the Austrians. A soldier having come to wait

on him about some requisitions of flour, a thought struck him to borrow the miller’s cloath. He invited him to dinner, and piled him with bumpers till he fell fast asleep. In this situation Lecourbe ordered him to be undressed, equipped in an old uniform, laced hat, &c. and carried him out to a small boat, where he was dressed in a miller’s cloath, covered himself with flour, and succeeded in making his observations. On his return he met a small party of Austrian soldiers, whom he secured and told them that, at a little distance there was a French General asleep, whom they might take prisoner. The pretended miller pointed out the place, and then slowly withdrew till he was out of sight, and then made the best of his way to the French posts. The capture of the *Hermione* may be guessed, when from the accounts of the miller they discovered that they were within an ace of getting into their possession the active and enterprising Lecourbe.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.

From the Norfolk Herald.

GABRIEL.

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WASHINGTON, (D.C.) Sept. 23.

Whereas there have been rumors that no official dispatches have been received from our Embassy at Paris of a date subsequent to the 17th of May, and that our government has no information of the actual state of the negotiations with France;

The 3d argument is much like the first—“*Campanile*,” of the *opere* and referring that the part of Maryland is too small to support a village.” This argument, if it deserves the name) is a somewhat false *fa*, which requires but a moment’s reflection to see how false and ridiculous it is. The state has been paying this trifling sum for

It would appear from a review of the present times that *Patriotism* is confined in a narrow circle. *Allegiance* is *implicit* *obedience*, for we find that those men who are true to the law, are true to the State. They are true to the law, and on any emergency they are true to the State. They are true to the law, and instead of being levellers and reformers, they become the enemies of the treasury, and a modern Patriot thinks he has acquitted himself well if he can return to his constituents with the votes and proceedings in his pocket and shew that he voted against every appropriation of money, except perhaps when it affected his own particular country, and instances are not wanting where some have not been thus careful. O unpardonable, shameful conduct! No man would more readily censure and exclaim against an abuse of the public treasure than myself, but if the money is collected from the people, it is but justice that the people should derive advantage from its expenditure. In what way could they be more benefitted than by affording them the means of education, by enlightening their minds and improving their understandings so that they might be competent to transact and manage their own business?—This would render them more happy and more secure in their circumstances—this would make them less dependent upon other men to whom they are now driven by their own ignorance to apply to for assistance in the most trifling concerns in life, and this would render them less subject to the influence of designing, crafty men. All these with a thousand other advantages would arise to the people from preserving the colleges, as they would afford education to those who go to them, and would soon be the mothers of numerous country schools for the use and advantage of every man. We therefore see that if the money is appropriated to the colleges, the people at large will derive a present benefit from it with a certainty of the benefits increasing every year. But if the money is withdrawn, what will become of it? Will it, as the enemies to the colleges tell you, be applied to the relief of the people, to lessen the distresses of the poor? No, but it will go almost all the public money has gone of late, viz. into the hands of Stockjobbers and Speculators, who will squander it all in a few years, become bankrupts, and then petition the Assembly to exonerate them! Thus will the pretended oppressions of the people be relieved by the creation of real grievances, and half-pence are saved that hundreds of pounds may be squandered and lost.—*From such patriots and such friends of the people as the opponents to the colleges:—"Good Lord deliver us!"*

FARMER.

NEW-YORK, OA. 6

A letter received in town on Saturday via Bolton, from capt Paddock, dated Mogadore, 5th July, states the following particulars:

Ship Oswego, Paddock, of Hudson,
from Ireland for this place, via Cape

de Verdi, was taken on board of the *Barbary* the 3d of April last—the captain and all the crew, save four (who were kept by the ship) were taken to the interior part of the country and sold as slaves; from thence they were marched to Mogadore, and there were redeemed by the house of Wm. Court, & Co. of this place.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.

On Saturday last the noted GABRIEL arrived here by water, under guard from Norfolk. He was taken before the governor, and after some interrogations, committed to the Penitentiary for trial. We understand that when he was apprehended, he manifested the greatest marks of firmness and composure, shewing not the least disposition to equivocate, or screen himself from justice. He denied the charge of being the first in exciting the insurrection, although he was to have had the chief command—but that there were 4 or five more persons, more materially concerned in the conspiracy; and said that he could mention several in Norfolk; but being conscious of meeting with the fate of those before him, he determined to make no confessions: It is to be feared that this hardened miscreant, who deserves condemnation, will reflect on his situation, and open to the authorities, that may lead to very important discoveries.

He has been slightly rumoured, that he has been in his possession of some powder, and he does not pretend to deny it. It may be true, and if so, it is a pity that white men in the jail should not be brought to

The captain of the *Iron*, who took Gabriel from here to Norfolk, was arrested at the same time, on suspicion of intentionally aiding and abetting in his escape, and confined in jail together with two negro men who were on board the vessel. The discovery was fortunately made by a negro boy formerly of this neighbourhood, who being acquainted with the general, in his proper department of life, very friendly accosted him as he accidentally met with him on the wharf.

PHILADELPHIA, Oa. 7.

From a Kingston (Y) paper, per the Rose

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Aug. 29,
Late on Wednesday evening arrived
at Port Royal, his Majesty's ship La
Seine, with the French national fri-
gate La Vengeance, commanded by
Citoyen Piro, which she captured af-
ter a very severe engagement on the
21st instant.

The account we learn of the action is, that on the morning of the 20th, the enemy was first discovered in the Mona passage, and chased all that day, and in the evening engaged some time—both vessels, then received considerable damage and separated. The next morning the enemy was again brought to action, and after a very considerable time, and her mizen mast and main-topmast shot away, she struck.

Immediately after her surrender, her fore mast went over the side, and her main mast, on her passage to this island.

The number of killed and wounded on board La Vengeance is not yet known.

There were thirteen killed and twenty-nine wounded on board La Seine, among the former Lieutenant Milne, a very gallant officer; some of the wounded are officers.

Several officers of the army were on board *La Vengeance*, among the number is General Bauvais (late commander under Rigaud in the south of St. Domingo) with his wife and children. *La Vengeance* carries 28 eighteen pounders on her main deck, 14 nine pounders and 4 forty-two pounders on her quarter deck and forecastle. *La Seine's* force is inferior.

The number of the crew of La Vengeance on her arrival at Port Royal was 287.

The captain of La Vengeance is the same officer who commanded La Renommée, when taken by his Majesty's ship Alfred.

In the Jamaica papers there is another account, which does not differ materially from the above.

in stating the number of killed and wounded on board La Yegreance, it says that out of 453, her complement

of men, the only brought into King-

It also adds that, as in Peter mentions, that "in the action he had with the Constellation, he struck three times; that he saw her in the morning when his ship was entirely dismasted, and might have made a prize of him, but that the Constellation did not appear anxious to renew the struggle."

THE HERALD.

E A S T O N,

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1800.

☞ All persons who are indebted to the Post-Office at Easton, are requested to pay off their Accounts to the first of October.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4.
From Glasgow papers to the
30th of Aug. received by
the Brandywine, Miller,
31 days from Greenock.

IMPORTANT.

The Court of Petersburg, letters from Hamburgh say, is very much dissatisfied with the conduct of the French in the Dutchy of Wirtemberg, and attaches more importance to it than even to the possession of Malta; while Prussia is alarmed at the conquests of the French in Germany, and displeased at their treatment of the Elector of Bavaria. Therefore one of two things must happen, either Buonaparte must make a moderate peace, or if his ambition induce him to continue the war, it will be more dreadful than ever next spring.

The French minister Bourgoing, set out from Ham-
burgh to Copenhagen on the
17th, in order to be present
during Lord Whitworth's
negotiation.

An article from Copenhagen, dated Aug. 12, says, "Lord Whitworth is arrived from Elsinor."

“ Before his arrival, our government sent off dispatches to Petersburg by a courier, who proceeded in the greatest haste through Sweden, and duplicates of them were also sent off by a swift sailing schooner.

THE DANES

Suspend Intercourse with Great Britain.

Count Bernstoff, the Danish Secretary of State, had a long conference with the British and Russian charge d'affaires on the 9th, and immediately after a report prevailed, that our Agent Mr. Murray was about to return to Britain. Certain it is, that an order was issued to suspend all inter-

course with Great Britain, & the several outward bound vessels were directed to wait for farther instructions.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 6.

Captain Warden, who arrived here yesterday in the ship *Ofiris*, left Paris on the 7th of August. The day before he had an interview with Mr. Vans Murray, one of the American Envoys, who told Captain Warden that the negotiation hung in a state of uncertainty—and that **NOTHING** had been done.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 6.

Four men have lately been hung in the North Western Territory for counterfeiting money.

A brig from Amsterdam for Philadelphia, 46 days out, was spoke September 23d.

For the 24 hours preceding Friday morning at sunrise, there were 17 deaths in Baltimore and its vicinity.

Total number in the hospital sick with the prevailing disease, 37
Convalescents, 21
Discharged cured, 6

OCT. 7.

From the 24th to the 29th ult. there were sixteen deaths in Norfolk.

For the 24 hours preceding Saturday morning at sunrise, there were twenty deaths in Baltimore and its vicinity.

Total number in the hospital sick with the prevailing disease, 39
Convalescents, 19
Discharged cured, 5

From a Glasgow Paper.

Glasgow, Aug. 6.

Extract of a letter from Grangemouth, dated August 24.

"This day arrived here capt. Hardy, from Petersburg. He left the Sound by advice of the Consul on the 14th inst. at which time the Danes were sitting out their Navy with all possible dispatch, and pressing men for the service.

The following Members of our next House of Delegates are all the returns we have as yet received—

FOR TALBOT
John Edmondson, William Rose, S. Denny, and Edward Lloyd.

Sheriff—John Thomas.

DORSET
Solomon Frazier, Isaac Steele, Richard Patterson and Richard Goldborough.

Sheriff—Ezekiel Richardson.

KENT
Benjamin Chambers, Unit Ager, Parker and Benjamin Hanlon.

Sheriff—Cuthbert Hall.

QUEEN-ANN
Charles Frazier, Stephen Lowry, J. Brown and Joseph Thompson.

Sheriff—J. B. Pratt.

Barnes—In the 10th line of the 2d paragraph of Goldborough's address in our last paper, for "repu-

table" read *respectable*.—In the 5th & 6th lines from the bottom of "Thos. Harrison's letter" (which ought to have read *Joseph Harrison*) for "rent" read *receipt*.

DIED, on Sunday week last, Mr. James Birchhead, merchant of New-Market.—And, On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Joseph Neale, of this town.

THE Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.
JOHN HARWOOD.
Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. tf 39

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PERSON qualified, and inclined, to teach an English School, and sacred Music, and to act as a Clerk in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who can produce unequivocal testimonials of his Sobriety and good Morals, will meet with Employment by applying to

ELISHA RIGG
St. Paul's Parish, Queen-Ann's County, October 7, 1800.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that all whom it may concern, Robert Green, of Dorchester county, has petitioned the general assembly of Maryland, for the relief of an act of Insolvency, to release him from debts which I find myself unable to pay.

ROBT. GREEN.
Sept. 30, 1800.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he intends to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to obtain a Divorce from his wife, Margaret Gore.

WILLIAM GORE.
Talbot county, Sept. 1800.

EASTON RACES.

TO be run for, on the 10th of October next, over a handsome course near this place, the *Eastern Shore* of Maryland. *Jockey-Club* Purse of 250 Dollars first day's race.—The second day a colt's purse of 150 dollars, (free only for members of the club.) The last day's race, being a steeple-chase, (the sum not yet ascertained) free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, and subject to their directions.

By Order,
SAML. NICOLS, Sec'y.
Easton, Sept. 16, 1800. 35

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Ran away from the subscriber,

ON Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named SAM, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old tow linen and coarse muslin shirt and trousers, a striped cotton over jacket, a pair of shoes and an old caftan, hat with the brim cut small. He has lately lost the nail from one of his great toes, and cut the other very much with an axe—when he went off he was lame in both.

SAM was lately brought from Hartford county, and is unacquainted with any road; three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort; so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

SAMUEL TENANT.
Aug. 35

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TROUP, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased: All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, viz. Mr. John Harwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.

ELISHA TROUP, Ex'r.
Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800.

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber being unable to pay his Creditors intends to petition the next General Assembly for the state of Maryland for an act of insolvency in his favor, that thereby what he has may be equally divided among all his creditors.

THOMAS STANFORD.
Dorchester county, Sept. 1, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given that several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a public road from the end of the road made by John Williams and Thomas Colston, to intersect Blackwater road, in the same direction the road is now laid.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may or doth concern, that I intend to offer a petition to the general assembly for the state of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am at present rendered unable to pay.

JOHN VICKERS.
16th Sept. 1800. 35 6w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EZEKIEL WILSON, Clk.
Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800. 27

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN COLSTON.
Dorchester county, Sept. 17, 1800.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons indebted to the subscriber for property purchased at the sale of the effects of Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, and to all other persons indebted to the estate of said Mrs. Sarah Goldborough, deceased, that on the 21st day of October next, all bonds, notes and accounts unpaid, will then be paid for without distinction of persons.

JOHN SINGLETON, Ex'r.
of Mrs. Goldborough, dec.
Talbot county, Sept. 2, 1800. 4 5w

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts; and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indulged any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shff.
Sept. 6, 1800.

WILL BE SOLD.
Where the subscriber now lives, on the third Monday of October, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

SOME Valuable Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—Some household furniture and farming utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

FOR SALE.

The late Dwelling Plantation of the Rev. Thomas Gordon, of Talbot county, deceased—This Farm is susceptible of great improvement at a moderate expense—It is beautifully situated on Bolingbroke Creek, and not far from the river Choptank—Is, generally speaking, in good repair, and has on it the following buildings and improvements, viz. a good Dwelling-House, Kitchen, and two large Barns, a fine young Apple Orchard, and many other good Fruit Trees—John Goldborough, junior, Esq. of Easton, is authorized by me to sell the above Farm either at public or private sale, and will attend on the premises on the 2d Monday in October next, for that purpose, unless he shall in the mean time sell it at private sale—The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale and to pay his bond with good security for the balance, payable in two annual payments.

THOS. GORDON, Jr.
Sept. 21, 1800. 37

I OFFER FOR SALE,
MY FARM,

SITUATED on the branches of the head of Wye River, 5 miles from Centre-Ville, and 15 from Balton, together with or without all kinds of stock on it—It contains about 563 acres of good land, one half in tillage, the other well timbered—among it about 60 acres of excellent meadow land.

C. T. WEDERSTANDT.

WANTED,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE,
A NEGRO WOMAN, with-
out Children, who understands Cook-
ing—Enquire of Mr. Cowan.
Aug. 18, 1800. 33

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would view the premises first, which will be viewed by applying to Captain William Frazier, of Caroline, or John Sprague, who lives on the premises—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at Miles River.

Wm. B. SMITH.
Talent county, July 28, 1800.

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON.
The three Tenements contain'd in the large brick building—The House where Swan rented—Also a convenient House for a Carriage-Maker, now occupied by Elbert and Spedding. For Terms, apply to
ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS.
N. B. There is to be rented on the Tenement where Swan liv'd a Granary and Stable.
Sept. 21, 1800. tf 35

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant-Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric.

And Mr. EDWARD MARLAND is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar. Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavor by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is a subject concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as the success of the institution must depend upon the establishment of a liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to contribute with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,
P. BENSON, Secretary.
N. B. HAMMOND, Secretary
May 12, 1800.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

This morning's Mercantile Advertiser offers another Olio to the political epicure. The arrival of the ship Maria, from London, furnishes the editor with files of papers to the 22d of Aug. inclusive, from which the following intelligence is extracted.

The first article that engrosses our attention and which is in fact, the most momentous to us, is that which respects the negotiation between this country and France. We notice with regret that the conferences are suspended; & that little hope presents itself of their being for some time to come successfully resumed. The powers vested in our envoys are said to be insufficient for concluding such a treaty as the republic would be willing to enter into.

Preliminaries of peace between the emperor of Germany and the French republic are at length concluded. They were signed at Paris on the 29th July by count St. Julien and M. Talleyrand. They wait only for the emperor's ratification, which, it was expected, would arrive by the 20th of August. There were some important circumstances attending this business, not generally known:—"The Count did not sign the preliminaries until after they had made repeated and very urgent applications that Great Britain might be included in the general peace. The ex-bishop was as pertinacious in resisting this proposition; observing "that the chief consul could not permit the French armies to remain inactive during the summer, under the absolute uncertainty of the issue of the negotiations which would doubtless be protracted by admitting Great Britain to become a party to them." It was under these circumstances that the Count St. Julien signed the preliminaries, and citizen Duroc was directed to accompany him to Vienna, in order to obtain the ratification of his Imperial majesty. It was added, that any delay in the final accomplishment of this business, would be considered as a refusal. It was understood that Duroc was empowered to communicate with Morsau, who, in case of necessity, would give the stipulated notice to the Austrian general of the cessation of the armistice.

Preliminaries of peace

have likewise been signed between the French Republic and the Dey of Algiers.

In Switzerland a new revolution has abolished the councils, and a new executive council is substituted in their stead.

An armed neutrality, which has for its object to check the ambition of the two great rival powers, France and England, should the war between them continue, is concerting, and will be organized with all possible expedition. Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Spain, are at the head of this confederacy. Meanwhile they are exerting all their influence to procure the peace of the continent at least, if not of all Europe.

A camp is forming between Amiens and Paris. In an address delivered by the minister Carnot, on the 15th ultimo, to the troops which compose it, he said, among other things, "Defenders of the country, the chief consul has vast projects. He hopes you will execute his orders with courage, and contribute all your energy to secure peace." This part of Carnot's discourse has given rise to considerable political speculation both in Paris and London.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.

There is no circumstance more mortifying and degrading to us as a nation, than the manner in which the English and French papers, in speaking of *American affairs*, notice the two great parties which unfortunately divide this country. The French publicly proclaim their wishes for the success of Mr. Jefferson as the head of the democratic party at the approaching election, because they conceive him devoted to their views. The English, on the other hand, claim the Federal party as theirs; & speak of it as attached to them. The following paragraph which gave rise to these remarks, will be read with surprise and regret by every sincere friend to America; they are taken from the London Daily Advertiser:

"The United States of America manifest their wish for peace in a manner very evidently. The party devoted to the English have been removed from the government. Mr. Hamilton was one of those who figured most in that party. The army of which he was the chief, has been disbanded by

the Congress. Mr. Pickering the Secretary of State, intimately connected with Mr. Hamilton, has been dismissed, in consequence of his refusal to ask leave to resign, as Mr. Adams advised him."

That the United States wish for peace and commerce with all the world, we readily acknowledge;—but that the President, and the enlightened steady supporters of government, would sacrifice to the first the national honor; or could think of purchasing the last by any temporary, partial, and illusory advantages, cannot we think be seriously believed by any. If Mr. Adams has erred in his last march to France, which we have reason to believe has proved abortive as all that preceded it, we are firmly persuaded it originated in an unwarrantable fear, not loyalty to France.

Secrecy and fear form no part of the character of Mr. Adams—and his whole life has proved him inaccessible to the seductions of interest.

On the other hand, those who have always ranged themselves on the side of government and the laws, and are denominated the federal party, because they have expressed their abhorrence of French revolutionary principles, as destructive of social order and happiness, have not therefore thrown themselves into the arms of England.

Mr. Hamilton and Pickering we believe to be as pure and independent Americans now as they were throughout the whole war, which procured us independence, in which they were so highly distinguished.—Mr. Hamilton in separating from Mr. Adams, has not thereby evinced any "devotion to the English." He forsook Mr. A. because he thought Mr. A. forsook the true interests of his country. This was his opinion.

We do not express our approbation or condemnation of this opinion; all we contend for is, that Mr. Hamilton in this instance, and in all his public conduct has discovered no taint of foreign attachment.

But we blush to think that any foreign nation should suppose they had reason to say that any of the domestic parties into which our country may be split, is "devoted to its wishes." Such a declaration is a national stain and insult—we trust they are at least in part without foundation; for if

party spirit has risen to such a height as to call in foreign aid; if this charge is just, we are on the very brink of destruction.

In Chancery, Sept. 5, 1800.

CHARLES RICKETTS, an insolvent of Kent county, makes application as a trader by a petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that he appear before the Chancellor in the Chancery Office on the tenth day of April next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks before the tenth day of October next, in Cowan's newspaper, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said tenth day of April next for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery, Sept. 9, 1800.

BENJAMIN SKINNER, an insolvent debtor of Kent county, makes application as a trader by petition to the Chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors. There is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property and a list of creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required. The Chancellor is satisfied by competent testimony that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this State and of the United States. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that he appear before the Chancellor, in the Chancery Office, on the second day of April next for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in the presence of his creditors; and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in Cowan's newspaper, Easton, before the thirtieth day of September, instant, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the second day of April for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the Chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber will sell 600 acres of land in Alleghany County, upon Yoxhogeni River, either in lots of 200 acres each, or altogether as may best suit the purchaser, or purchasers. This land is of the first quality.—It abounds with the finest timber and natural meadow.—I will take good bonds, property in Easton, or any of the adjacent counties, in exchange.—To any person who has a family of children, and but a small tract of land, it is an object of the greatest importance.

I have also to rent a small Farm near the Trappe, with very good improvements, and a number of valuable Negro Men, Women, Lads and Boys, to hire out for the ensuing year.

DAVID KEAR.
3w37 Easton, Sept. 25, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Law to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS WHITE.
Somerset county, 25th Sept. 1800.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is also remarkable that when our sufferings and fears led the people to adopt the new Constitution, every Frenchman and every man in any connection with or dependence on the French agents in this country was anti-federal. If the French monarchy had stood, it would have manifested the same spirit with the Republic, to meddle with our politics, though it is probable the forms of decency would have been rather more carefully observed. But it is the character, the interest and unchanging policy of France, to attempt to seize and to exercise a controlling influence in our affairs. Our weakness, our animosities against Great Britain, and our divisions and prizes, afforded to her "diplomatic vultures" the temptation and the means to effect this design. The nation who rule in France, whether king or mob, it is alike to plan and to perpetrate this as a faction here, and to realize their intention to control the government.— These are reasons to regard the French Government as the true and constant cause of our troubles, and the only remedy to the evils of France's French agents. Accordingly, there was but with great unanimity in his policy, and I

Shameful as their loss was, they worked like hidden pugilists, and certainly earned good money, of votes to the Union ticket. Some hundreds were paid by openly marching a rabble of Frenchmen, Germans and Wreckers without property, principle, or country, to the election ground in the Liberties of Philadelphia. This was done while the French flag waved over the dusky procession. It is well known that the election in Pennsylvania turned against the federalists by a few thousands only. Thus in fact France very nearly chose a President, or at the 15 votes of that State would have prevented Mr. Adams from being chosen, had not luckily one in Virginia, and one in North Carolina, unexpectedly turned the scale, and saved the country.

Now it seems that the same game is believed by the *Hy* Talleyrand to be worth playing over again, and with better skill and more caution to avoid the blunders of the last. It is for that reason, we are told that the negotiation is broken off on account of the British army, and this was intended to be annihilated here at the very crisis of the election.

It is cunning, but it is a wicked cunning, close to death, and then to frame the reasons for breaking off the negotiation. It is evident King Banquerot thinks it wise to betray his real friendship on a Jacobin Chief, than on a President elect. It is evident that he expects a state of hostility will work the desired change in the chief magistracy of the United States. It is equally clear that he calculates that it is cheaper too, to wait till we also have a *First Consul* on the 4th March next, than to negotiate and promise compensation for captives, as if a Jacobin President should then come in France can have no need to make any promises, light as these makes them, to pay money or redress our injuries. So far from obliging herself to pay a farthing, she rather expects the *Chief Consul* of the American Republics, one, free, indivisible (and divided) and dependent like her *Citizen King*, would nominate in March next, and before the end of March would send *Citizen Mure* on a new mission, to share King Banquerot's ill will, and the facilities of making peace, and demands for the return of liberty to our nation, and the best of all, was a good general and successful leader of the Americans that that kind of to

After a remembrance of the founders' faith, it is interesting that in spite of a Jacobin tendency, such could be the nation, and face the enemy. The hills and mountains are too remarkable to be forgotten.

What then has this nation to do, but to affirm that independence which has been so incessantly disturbed and usurped by France, and to convince her, that her favor is fatal to the opinion of our citizens to any candidate. Let the people select those who are tools to her, let none such as Eleotors.

NEW YORK, D.C. 9.

SHIP-WRECK.

Capt. Atkins, of the brig *John*, failed from Lisbon on the 10th of August bound for Philadelphia.— On the 16th of Aug. fell in with the ship *Orion*, Bunker, of and for New York from St. Uves, having on board Mr. Gibson, wife and two children as passengers, and the vessel laden with salt—Capt. Bunker informed capt. Atkins that his vessel had sprung a butt and the leak increased very fast; instantly after capt. B. and all hands left the *Orion*, and went part on board captain Atkins' vessel, and part on board of a brig bound for New York.

Nothing material occurred till the 25th of September, when lying to under a double reefed main sail and single reefed main stay, the wind blowing very hard from S. E. W. with a heavy sea running, a most tremendous sea struck the ship, and immediately separated her, after recovering himself, capt. Atkins found he was on part of the main deck, having about twenty fathoms rope fastened thereto, the greater part of the crew were seen on various parts of the wreck, floating about at the mercy of the wind and waves, capt. Barker and one boy, and two boys belonging to capt. Atkins landed themselves to the deck and the next morning could discover none of the crew.

The next day fell in with the res-
fugee Mr. Gibson, who was float-
ing on a raft of the wreck, and who
joined them immediately. Seven
days and seven nights did these un-
fortunate people spend in the
perilous situation, a prey to starva-
tion and misery, in the absence of
the north, and subsistence getting
scarcer than their own air! Hope now
showered down, and almost exhausted,
they were taken up by a schooner
from Portland to Seattle, and two
days afterwards, fell in with the
George, King, of and for Philadel-
phia, from Hall, who kindly took

WALEIGH, Sept. 30

Abstract of a letter from a gentleman in
Wilmington to the editor, dated Sept.
12.

—“ I do seriously and solemnly consider the approaching struggle for preëminence, a tremendous war in the politics of our country; and as such, it fills me with sadness and dependency. The public liberty or the public welfare is not at the present juncture as it has been, the sole cause of popular heat and agitation. The great question, now, with me a question full of terror, is, whether we will yield without an effort to resist, or what is tantamount, whether we will acquiesce through indolence of exertion and lassitude of spirit, in the ascendancy of an unpunished faction, whose exasperated malignity and whose lawless violence will crush all opposition, and demolish every obstacle to the gratification of their ambition, their avarice and their revenge.

"Party with us has lately exhibited more of the aspect than I have ever before observed, and I think begins gradually to unfold some portion of the bigotry, the vehemence and asperity of more turbulent seasons. What the exact political type of the district is, cannot perhaps at this time be precisely ascertained. Little doubt is however entertained that a very respectable majority will range under the federal standard at the ensuing election, notwithstanding the injudicious attempt of a *Texas Club* in an adjacent district to create a division of the forces of the friends of order and liberty.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 24:

Capt. Rogers, of the schooner *Hilaria*, which arrived yesterday from New-York, informs that on the evening of Sunday, the 24th inst., being then between the Capes of Virginia and Hatteras, a gale of wind came on from northward and eastward, and shortly changed to the northwest, which lasted until the Tuesday following, ten o'clock. He remarks it as one of the most tremendous he ever experienced. The whole of her lower sails were split to pieces, and he thought his only safety would be in endeavoring to reach the Bahamas.

The Daughter, Mrs. Wallace, for this port, came from Grimsby on the 10th of July.

FOR THE HERALD.

In the Star of the ad current, a paragraphist, with the usual effrontery of a Democrat, asserted that *three-quarters* of the Episcopal Clergy in Maryland were from Great Britain. In the State there are about forty Clergymen of this profession. Seven only of these are natives of Great Britain, and three of the seven were ordained in this country. But this infamous lie seems intended for the Methodist, whose weak side the Democrats are, at present, anxiously endeavoring to find out. For the inference, it is said, is that these men must love an Establishment, Tythes, Prelacy and Monarchy. If this writer had remembered, that the three Methodist Bishops are Englishmen, that two of them were Clergymen of the English Church, and that Dr. Cox attempted to have himself and his society united to the Church in this country, he would have touched this subject with tenderness.

When the Editor of the Star, at the commencement of his career, issued his address to the public, it was swept in, too thin a veil for men of discernment not to perceive, that one of his objects was, insidiously to wound the Christian Religion. It was therefore expected, that his next would first be aimed at the Protestant Episcopal Clergy. They, being men of learning, were calculated to detect the artifice and ward off the attack of infamy. Could they have been furnished, some of the lies could have been brushed away like the dew of the morning.

That this should have been attempted by a *poor fool*, who was placed here for the very purposes of mischief, is not astonishing; but that any man, who bears the name of a preacher of the gospel, should have joined him in this wicked work is truly surprising. So far from betraying any motives for power or ascendancy, the Clergy of the Episcopal Church pursue the duties of their profession with that moderation and calmness, which spring from a consciousness of the goodness of their cause. They use no arts of popularity—they adopt no novelties or schemes to attract the populace—they do not, like a set of mercenary Priests, exact from the public contributions for the support of their society. Their government is of a mild and republican form—their proceedings are laid open to the inspection of the public, and they can challenge the world to produce one single act of theirs, that has even the appearance of aiming at an exclusive establishment. And still a certain Preacher from his Tabernacle at the Trappe is constantly declaiming against the Clergy of the Church. This poor *overman*, who has exceedingly mistaken his trade, was a much talked of federal preacher until the Star-man published his discourse on 22d of February. This soon whirled him round, tho' indeed every man of sense in that society lamented extremely, that such an unintelligible jargon of nonsense should ever have appeared in print.

It would be well for the Methodists, many of whom are people of piety and friendly to order and good government, to take care, lest their society be brought into contempt by such characters, who while they appear in *shape clothing*, instead of preaching the amiable doctrines of the blessed Jesus, utter the calumnies of corrupted hearts, or detail the politics of disorganizing Demagogues. Such will urge them on to oppose an establishment, which no man in his senses dreams of, until they betray them out of their religion, and then leave them exposed to scorn and tormented by remorse.

Sept. 24, 1800.

See a List of the Clergy published by the General Convention.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this country.

Sept. 27, 1800.

"I must confess I was not a little surprised to hear from you, that the Democrats would certainly get the upper hand of you in this election. It seems to me, that you are somewhat weak, and that you are not fully acquainted with the feelings of the people. I had some gentlemen of your country, when I was last in it, who fully be-

lieved that you had a Federal Majority. But, Sir, it is a melancholy circumstance, that in a government like ours, men of great wealth will sometimes gain a very undue influence, by putting on the affection of popularity, and lavishly feasting the people. By these means it is unhappily too easy for a man, whatever his qualifications may be, (or rather, whichever of the requisite qualifications he may be destitute of) to erect himself into a potent Demagogue, and attain the object of his ambition.

His manners are rather popular, and therefore it would not be surprising, that he should by a little flattery and high professions of *popularity* gain the votes and applause of some of the people, whom Mr. Jefferson so clearly calls "*the slaves of the community*." But that *high-spirited Federalists* should think of voting for him, is to me astonishing. What their ideas of consistency, or independence of mind may be, I will not pretend to say; but they may be assured that such conduct will infallibly subject them to the scorn and secret contempt of the very man which favour they would gain. I did, indeed, observe in some of your *Federal* degrees of *Consistency* towards this young man, which was exceedingly disgusting; for as soon as he made his appearance upon the street in Baltimore, they all seemed to look round at him, and directly (without a word) to think it an honour, that they might reach the same of his person. I observed, from whom he might expect more dignity of character, he was talking with some of the most honourable farmers, and directly flattered out and joined the *Republican* cause. If wealth alone, unattended with anything like talent is to bear the sway, I frequently felt an irresistible impulse to laughter at the vast anxiety they discovered to let him understand that his politics do not diminish their affection for his person; on his part I perceived through the thin veil of politeness the involuntary movements of contempt. In the whole catalogue of moral deformities which are incident to the heart of man, there are none which I will cover with my hand, so those I cannot think of or advert to without the most poignant regret—*infidelity* and a *temper* which is the baseness imputed to the Spaniard is put to shame by the meanness of the man, who will sacrifice his principles at the shrine of wealth, and fawningly court the attentions of one, on whom fortune has chanced to bestow her favours.

WASHINGTON, OR. 11.

We are requested to correct a misrepresentation which has been made of a circumstance that happened in George Town on the day of the election, and is related in the Cabinet thus:

"At the election in George Town district, on Monday last, a number of soldiers belonging to the recruiting party in George Town, presented themselves with *arms*, within a few yards of the hustings. They were desired to retire; they replied that they were ordered there by their officer, and dare not leave the ground without his direction. The accumulated indignation of the citizens soon made them think a breach of order a secondary consideration. This violation of law and the peace and order of the election, furnished sufficient cause for contesting and annulling the election in this country, especially when we consider that several of the soldiers were admitted to vote."

The fact is said to be, that the party of soldiers here alluded to were ordered out by their commanding officer for the purpose of collecting any of the military who might be found at the place of election, and conveying them to their quarters, where they were to be quartered for the day. The fact is in the execution of his duty, and with a file of men to the place where the election was held—and although it is admitted that their appearance may have excited resentment in some, and surprise in others, the explanation of the motive, as here stated, and which was made at the time, should all indignation on the part of the citizens, and suspended the execution of a breach of orders on the part of the soldiers.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1800.

By last Night's Mail.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

FEDERALISM TRIUMPHANT.

Baltimore, Oct. 9.

Copy of a letter to the Editors of the Federal Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

Inclosed you have a correct statement of the Montgomery County Poll, in the County at large.

Hazzekiah Veatch	1155
Thomas Beall, of Geo.	1139
Thomas Davis	1163
Robert F. Meguer	1171
John T. Mason	560
George Kiley	334
Daniel Reitzel	506
Edward Burgess, jun.	518

At Pottawamy the Federal Ticket was chosen, at the close, and at

The following is a correct statement of the poll taken at the election in the County at large.

Wilson	1290
Baker	1163
Baker	1163
Phillips	1290

Mr. James Wilson is therefore duly elected Sheriff of Baltimore County.

Wednesday the 10th of October, members to serve in the next General Assembly for the State of Maryland assembled.

Intelligence from this day is able to judge of the result of the election, induces a belief that the federal republican candidates will be returned generally. Relying on such information, we augur well the federal cause, and boldly look forward to the future prosperity and happiness of our country.

We shall endeavour to publish a statement of the different returns, that the public may know the issue of this all important election, as early as possible. State of the poll taken at George Town, one of the five districts in Montgomery county.

FEDERAL.	
R. F. M. Gruder	178
Thos. Beall (of George)	182
Thomas Davis	173
Hazzekiah Veatch	179
ANTI-FED.	
George Kiley	260
Daniel Reitzel	164
John T. Mason	156
Edward Burgess, jun.	173

From Montgomery County Court house we hear that the federal and anti-federal candidates, behind the federal federal candidate. And from the other three districts a great majority may be relied on.

State of the poll in Bladenburgh, Prince George's County.

FEDERAL.	
Addison	216
Crampton	270
Somerville	253
Matbury	258
ANTI-FEDERAL.	
Walter Boria	217
Duchert	220
William Baker	213
Wood	284

Total 1221

At Pottawamy, (Prince George's County) it may be seen, that the federal ticket was chosen, and that the anti-federal ticket was rejected.

From the three other districts of Prince George's County, we have authority in coming on a great majority federal.

A letter from Washington, dated the 20th of October, states that the President of the United States has received the following letter from the President of the United States.

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said to be elected by a majority of 300 in opposition to Mr. Payton.

DE. 11.

TENCH COXE

REVIEWED.

Myrs. Brown & Self,

A reference having been made by Tench Coxe to me in a publication in the Aurora of the 9th inst. upon the subject of Mr. Adams's political opinions, I conceive it my duty to publish the following account of it.

During an evening Mr. Coxe spent with me a few weeks ago, in the course of the conversation he spoke of the monarchical principles held by some people in this country. I replied by saying, "were I to mention all the opinions and wishes upon that subject which I had heard, I should be persecuted out of our country." These opinions and wishes came chiefly from private citizens. As they were uttered in private conversation, the authors of them were not mentioned, and must never be known. NONE OF THEM CAME FROM MR. ADAMS. I declare I never heard him express any other opinions upon government than those contained in his Defence of the American Constitutions, and that I never heard him express a wish for monarchy in the United States. On the contrary I have ever heard him say that our present government was best calculated to our country.

BENJAMIN RUSE

October 31.

The American frigate seen on the coast dismissed, is supposed to be the President, commanded by commodore Truxton.

NEW-YORK, OR. 11.

The United States frigate Adams, Captain Robinson, having completed her crew, dropped down yesterday to the watering place at Staten Island. It is said she will sail on her second cruise in a few days.

Baltimore, Oct. 16.

DEATHS

For the last 24 hours ending this morning at five o'clock.

	Adults	Children
Fell's Point	1	0
Hospital	1	0
Old Town	1	0
West side Jones's Falls	1	1
Precinct	1	0
Total	5	1

COMMUNICATION.

Advertisement, for the *Star*, and *the* *Post*, or his Columns.

"Ab! but many will say, they will vote for him." OVERLOOK.

A certain weekly Candidate, whom some of the *Post* had lately prostituted their votes, was heard to say since the election, that "he won't give a cent for a man who will hold with the *Star* and run with the *Post*."—It's right down good for him. Let them learn from hence that *men* *freely* *always* *use* *their* *judgment*.

All persons who are indebted to the *Post-Office* at Easton, are requested to pay off their Accounts to the first of October.

WILLIAM BOYMAN.

INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a law to relieve me from debt which through misfortune, I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM BOYMAN.

FOR the ensuing Year, a person to be appointed and sworn into office, to be a Justice of the Peace, in the County of Prince George's, Maryland, would be preferred.

CRIST. GOLDENROSE, Jr.

OCT. 20, 1800.

A letter from Washington, dated the 20th of October, states that the President of the United States has received the following letter from the President of the United States.

On Sunday some private dispatches were received from Paris, and another express arrived yesterday morning by the way of Dover. We shall not permit ourselves to reason loosely upon a subject so important.— We know that no overtures for a just, solid, and permanent peace will be refused by his Majesty's Council.— We think, under the present circumstances, the French Government must perceive the absurdity of offering any other.

• The removal of General Maffiani from the command in Italy may be variously accounted for. A man who is as great in war, as infamous in character, may be dismissed or preferred, may be wanted or may be superfluous. His removal may

RICHMOND, Oa.

HORRIBLE MURDER

BALTIMORE, Md. 15.

From a London Paper

THE LIFE BOAT

The ingenuity which the artist, even the depth of
lover of science and the idealist, the friend of humanity, will be
equally gratified with the
account of a boy, captured
called the "The Boy Who
was and continued by others
the "The Boy Who was
South-Atlantic. It is a new

The life boat is 30 feet in length, and the breadth is one third of the length, with keel and side ribs. The keel of the boat is a three inch plank, bearing a proportional breadth in the midships, narrowing towards the ends to the thickness of the bottom of the beams, &c forming a convex downwards; the beams are segments of a circle with a considerable rake; the bottom section to the floor heads, is a curve with the sweep of the keel; the floor has a small rise, from the keel to the floor heads, curving; a bilge plank is worked on each side, next the floor heads, with a double rabbit (grove) of a thickness similar to the keel; on the out side of which are fixed two bilge trees corresponding nearly upon a level with the keel; the ends of the bottom section form the part of a cable bow, more elliptical to the top projecting considerably, each end the same; the sides from the floor heads to the top of the gunwale, stretch on each side in proportion to half the breadth of one side of the floor: the breadth is continued well towards the ends, leaving a sufficient length of straight side at the top; the beam is regular along the straight side, and more elevated to-

The oars are short with iron tholes and grommets, to enable the rowers to pull either way; the boat is steered with an oar at either end, and the steering oar is one third longer than the rowing oar; the platform in the bottom if placed horizontally the length of the midships, and the sides from the bottom to the under part of the thwart, are cased with cork; at the ends, the platform is more elevated, for the convenience of the steerman, and to give him a greater command of power with the oar.

PETERSBURG, Oa. 7.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Congress, to his friend in this town.

Porto-Rico, 1st Sept. 1800.
Dear Sir,

Dear Sir,
 "You will receive this letter by the American brig Experiment, re-captured by the United States ship of war Congress, on the 29th of the last month, from a French privateer of 16 guns—The Experiment had been in the possession of the privateer only three days—she is loaded with wine, sugar and molasses, and supposed to be worth 20,000 dollars. When we retook the brig, the privateer by which she had been captured, was in sight, having in tow two other prizes; we made all the sail possible, but were unfortunately prevented coming up with them, by the early approach of night. The prize master on board the experiment informed us that the privateer to which he belonged had lately been several times in sight of Cape Henry, and that there were at present three or four French privateers cruising off the American coast. From the same source we also learnt, that the privateer from which we retook the brig, had lately captured an American letter of marque, after an engagement of five glances."

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber will sell 500 acres of land in Allegany County, upon Youghiogheny River, either in one tract or two tracts, in Allegany or may split into the parcels as purchased. This land is of the best quality—its abundance of the best timber and natural meadow will make good profitable property in timber or any of the various modes of exchanging—also it is well adapted for raising of cattle, and having much tract of water is best of the greatest value.

Apply to the subscriber at his residence in Allegany County, or to the undersigned at his residence in Frederick County.

Wm. H. HARRIS, Agent.



EASTON—(Maryland:) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES COWAN.

(Vol. Xth.)

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1800.

(No. 541.)

The following is a faithful portrait of that great and good man, whose loss our country still deplores. It is drawn by a celebrated Englishman, who knew our friend personally, and is a true and glorious work.

[By C. C.]

From the British Mercury.

By M. De F.

IN the same month (December 1799) and nearly of the same age, died three men very unlike in talent, character, public qualities, and reputation; but who in their dissimilar career, have excited the admiration or engaged the attention of Europe. Two of them were victims of the French Revolution; and the third would also have fallen a sacrifice to it, had not his profound wisdom, the energy of the rational part of his countrymen, and local causes, supported him against the intrigues, libels, and machinations of the Republic of Paris.

These words will immediately present to the reader's mind the name of General Washington. On the 14th December the United States of America lost this great and virtuous citizen, who died in the 68th year of his age, at his house in Virginia, in consequence of a sudden disorder, which carried him off in twenty-four hours.

What rank will history assign to this character among the contemporaries whose names have borne the greatest lustre? It may be made a question whether Washington, as a General and Statesman, equalled in genius Prince Eugene, Frederick II or Charlemagne. But now is it possible with propriety to compare men who are placed in situations no wise analogous?

Were we allowed to venture an opinion on this subject we would observe, that if Washington was inferior to some other illustrious men in extent and boldness of mind, he surpassed them by the union of qualities and talents the most rarely found together, and by a character almost faultless.

Constitution, soul and intellect, were in him incessant harmony, & perfectly adapted to his public career. It might be said that Providence had created him for the part he had sustained, for the people he governed, and for the circumstances in which he was engaged. At Athens, his for world have been that of a statesman; in a republic well constituted and long established his services would not have been called forth; in a corrupt republic he would have chosen private station as the port of refuge.

In his military and political life, wisdom was the prominent feature of his character. It is given to few men to possess that admirable moral temperance which marked all the actions of Washington. His courage and his valour were war would have been insufficient, and perhaps but a

Washington, De Witt, and Hamilton.

ful, without the patience, coolness, and equality of spirit which he displayed in bad as well as good fortune.

As the head of the Republic, he preferred the same uprightness of the same spirit of conduct by which he had been guided in battle. He was indebted to the excellence of his judgment, as well as to the ascendancy of his public and private virtues, for the permanence of the reputation he enjoyed. His speeches, letters, advice, were more marked with the same reason, & that strong good sense which is the highest gift of nature to a public man, and his highest merit; that good sense which alone resists the agitation of the soul and corrects the wanderings of the understanding.

The habitual modesty of Washington, his firmness which was ever calm and well-timed, his prudence, which neither difficulty nor passion, neither hope nor fear could shake, his superiority to all artifice and intrigue, and his ardent politics, dictated by a just estimation of times, men, and things, have never degenerated for a moment. Placed at the head of an infant Republic, he acquired all the dignity usually bestowed on high officers by the force of custom and of age; and he preserved it as if he had ruled America for a century: his administration was better supported by respect and confidence than by laws or armies.

He has not been charged with a vice or a weakness. No one has raised a doubt of his integrity or his disinterestedness. Free from ambition, he never would have sought superior rank, or have been anxious to make a figure; he was led to them by his services, the general esteem he attracted, and by circumstances. In him superiority was pardoned; the jealousy of his equals vanished before the admirable simplicity of his manners, the purity of his morals, and the rectitude of his conduct. In short, neither a vain love of glory, nor the desire of distinction, nor any personal view, ever gave a bias to his patriotism, which was the principle of all his thoughts; and the spring of all his actions.

If the title, so much abused, of a great man, ought to be reserved for one whose success never injured justice or honor, and in whom great virtues united with great talents, who shall refuse it to Washington?

If any thing can add to his glory and desert, it is the insolent temerity of some buffoons of liberty, who, in our days born to have made him their model, and who doubt not they have surpassed him.

Yes, in the offspring of the age, and of France in particular, we have seen democratic school-boys, Revolutionary abolitionists, and Masters of the Constitution, compounded of follies, inconstancies, and the most contemptible weaknesses, setting themselves up for the rivals of Washington. Even at this moment do we see a swaggerer, known by some fortunate battles, and by invasions, effected in four and twenty hours, purchased at the price of all that modesty, love of

humanity, and even policy require to be respected, causing himself to be proclaimed by newspaper writers and sub-orators a Hero, with a never was before, and never will be again. O! misfires of human nature! And do these Republican leaders really think that a very neck is sufficient to do them Alexander?

General Washington has carried with him to the tomb the general esteem of Europe. His conduct had surprised even his enemies to respect him. It was reserved for the French Republicans alone to differ from the rest of the world, and to insult, as basely as grossly, the President of the United States. It is true that he had very wisely foreseen, and in early at the year 1789, the horrible career of a Revolution, which set out with overthrowing all public order, which forming crime into every made patriotism to conflict in anarchy, and liberty in the impetuosity of every outrage against the freedom of the citizens.

The national gratitude of America has honored the memory of Washington by public testimonies of grief, and by solemnizing the funeral of the illustrious chief in the most distinguished manner.

Washington has quitted life without the slightest diminution of his glory, tranquillity and happiness. He died on fields cultivated by himself, in the bosom of his country, of his family, of his friends, and the veneration of America accompanied him to the grave.

Such blessings as these have not fallen to the lot of another Republican Magistrate, whose destiny, though less brilliant than Washington's, had however for some years past engaged the public attention.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.

Extract of letters from Tortola, received by the Hannah, arrived here yesterday.

TORTOLA, SEPT. 17.

Dear Sir,

The seizure and detention of the brigantine Galeas, Thomas Ashby, master, of Salem, and cargo, has no doubt made some noise in America. I therefore, as it is a matter of considerable importance, send you Judge Robinson's reasons at large upon making his decree for further proof, not in account of the trade he had been carrying on, but very evident evidence in the several clearances, which gives reason to suppose the Revenue was defrauded, by the duties not being paid on the whole of the cargo.

These evidence were in the word "money for." It appears that Capt. Ashby cleared out, and paid duties at Trinidad upon twenty-five boxes only, whereas he had actually on board "twenty-five" and after leaving the port of Trinidad for America, by sending the top of the letter "T," and converting the first letter of the letter "a" in the word "Twenty" into an "e," altered the Clearance of twenty five boxes of sugar into that of twenty five. Being out at sea by the British

Frigate Severn, capt. Whiteby, his papers were examined, and the fraud evidently detected; he was accordingly sent in here for adjudication.

Another letter of same date, in mentioning this scandalous transaction, observes:—"I am happy in informing you, that the Galeas would have been acquitted, as so the trade she had been carrying on, the Judge thinking the trade at present indulged at Trinidad a just and politic measure, and which the Governor no doubt was authorized to allow."

This letter, after stating the same reasons for her detention, as are mentioned above, adds:—"The Judge therefore ordered further proof as to these matters, and Commissioners have been appointed at Trinidad to examine evidence thereon. By the captain's not proceeding to Trinidad to hasten the evidence, and to clear up this business, I very much suspect that it will appear, that the evidence must have been made by the captain, if so, the loss of vessel and cargo will be the consequence."

We have been furnished with the whole proceedings of the Admiralty of Tortola, in the case of the Galeas, but which on account of their length must be deferred till Thursday.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16.

Swindlers & Colne.

On Thursday evening last, two fellows came to the store of J. Book, in Cherry Street, purchased goods to the amount of 50 dollars, and paid for them in specie; after they had gone off every Dollar was found to be counterfeit. The public should be on their guard, and endeavour to detect and bring to justice such swindlers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

CONFIRMATION

Of the capture of Curacao, and massacre of the Americans by the French.

A gentleman from Kingston, arrived this morning, informs that on the 7th of September, about 80 Americans were massacred at Curacao by the French, along with a number of the Dutch inhabitants; the rest of the Americans and Dutch were shut up in the fort. Captain Hampton, of this port, was at Curacao, and had shot out in a small boat, with a request from the Governor to the command of the British frigate *Norfolk*, then cruising off the harbor, requesting succour. The captain of the *N. Norfolk* sent him all the marines he could spare, with which Captain H. returned. The Governor had also sent to Jamaica for assistance, and on the 20th ult. three frigates with 700 troops left Kingston for Curacao. The French have about 1200 men, and have possession of the town and country—the fort commands the harbour—Gen. Rigaud is there.

Observations on the Colleges
continued.]

No. IV.

The fourth and last argument urged against the Colleges is "That there are few who derive advantage from them, and that it would be better to destroy them and erect County-Schools." The first part of this argument must certainly be untrue, as from the establishment of Washington College until a few years previous to its abolition, there were always from one hundred and fifty to two hundred boys educated there, for the number of scholars at the old school was one of the reasons for instituting the college; and in St. John's College at Annapolis for eight years past there has never been less than from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty boys, making up in all a standing number of three hundred, which I believe no person will be hardy enough to say is not a large portion of the young men of Maryland. In latter years, Washington college (much to the disgrace of the eastern shore legislators) in some measure began to decline, owing, no doubt, to the constant clamours kept up against it, for those parents who would have sent their children there to be educated were deterred from it, justly concluding that the college must fall a victim to the ambition of its enemies, and that they would afterwards have the trouble of removing them elsewhere; and those teachers whose respectability and emolument would have given stability and fame to the institution, would never apply there for admittance, as they considered the college as standing on a precarious foundation that they did not know how soon they might be deprived of their professorships. Thus the college became destitute both of scholars and professors. With St. John's the case was different, for as the people on the western shore are more immediately interested in that college it will be difficult to persuade them to destroy it. But a few years past they were as mad for abolishing their college as the eastern shore men, for the same means had been made use of; but no sooner was the subject explained to the people and exhibited in its proper light, no sooner was the impropriety upon the people detected, and the popular feeling, the sense of the propriety to the colleges uncovered, than a solicitude for the preservation and welfare of the college became a popular sentiment. Thus the patrons of science, those foster-fathers of liberty and friends to the cause of the people, experience the happiness of being that respectable seminary of learning standing on a basis firm, permanent and secure, as it is founded on the principles of public utility and equity, and preserved, protected and secured by the approbation and wishes of the people.

As to the second part of the argument "That county-schools would be better than colleges," I would observe that both are absolutely necessary, as each is essential to the other. There is no warmer advocate for county-schools than myself—I wish to see one good one at least in every county, and as many more as may be useful, to effect which I hope we shall preserve flourishing and respectable colleges, which may serve as nurseries to rear up tutors to fill the county-schools. To see how fallible the idea is of abolishing the colleges and trusting all to county schools, let us consider what would be the probable result of this plan if carried into execution. There are nineteen counties in Maryland, this would require at least nineteen teachers supposing there is only one school in each county—I ask where are these teachers to come from? Have we got them already amongst us? No, we have not enough to fill the schools that are already in the counties—and are not the generality of teachers now among us foreigners? If then we establish this new plan of abolishing the Colleges (which are the only places where men can be properly educated to become teachers) and institute only the county-schools, it will be necessary for us to make an immediate importation of some Europeans to superintend them—Laying aside the absurdity of the plan, the expense would be still greater. But is not a great reproach that we, who call ourselves an independent people, should be dependent upon for-

tors from foreign countries to teach our children the rudiments of their mother tongue? I thought we had already experienced evils enough from foreigners without providing for their importation and offering an occasion to them of giving currency to the principles of foreign corruption; but there are some men so improvident that in their race to obtain popularity, they leave unguarded every avenue which leads to the source of life in our government—Wading thro' the absurdity and impracticability of getting county-schools established in this way, we will for the sake of argument admit it accomplished; I ask what is the kind of education that will be obtained at these schools? It will be answered *reading and writing, a smattering of the Latin language, some arithmetic and some elements of mathematics, together with a little geography.*—This will be all, and this would be a good education for the common class of men who aspire to nothing more than to be capable of managing their own affairs and of being respectable and worthy citizens, and this is an education which I hope under the auspices of the colleges to see every man able to attain. But every one will admit that this is not an education sufficient to qualify a man for the discharge of public duties, and if the state of Maryland is to preserve her rank in the Union, and to withstand that collision of interests inseparable from the association of independent states, she must have other citizens besides those of good, plain understanding to manage her affairs. She must have men of the greatest learning—the must have able statesmen and orators who can stand forth in her cause, who can defend her liberties and consult and guard her welfare. The state of Maryland is a component part of that grand confederated republic, whose affairs are transacted in a general Congress by delegates from each state—I ask if the education which is attained at a county-school is sufficient to qualify a man to act his part as a representative of the people of Maryland upon the conspicuous theatre of our United States Legislature? It is admitted by all that the county-schools are only for the benefit of the poor, and yet we are not to have other schools where men may be educated to qualify them to fill the offices of government. To have learned and good men to fill our public offices is a matter of public concern, and not of private ambition—and ought not the public, who are interested, to make provision for the education of youth by preserving public seminaries of learning which may be subject to public control, under public inspection and fostered by public patronage. Let any man in the calm moment of rational contemplation reflect upon this subject and say whether he believes that the county-schools are sufficient seminaries of learning in this state without the colleges, and whether the colleges would not benefit the county-schools and promote their interest? I am a friend to the county-schools, because I believe they will be useful and advantageous, as they will afford the means of obtaining a good education to those who without them might be deprived of that blessing; and I am a friend to the colleges, because I know they will render essential service to the county-schools, and that without them the county-schools can never be respectable and productive of that good for which they were intended, and because I believe they will preserve our Republican Government, that they will be the nurseries of every useful science, and that they will advance the interest, the happiness, and the prosperity of the State.

FARMER.

FOR THE HERALD.

The political infatuation of the people of this country, it is to be hoped, is nearly at a crisis. That native solidity of character, which has heretofore saved America, in many perilous situations, cannot much longer remain inactive, unless it has been exceedingly impaired or entirely destroyed by the influence of Jacobin principles. It is hardly possible for the people to continue much longer blind to the views of the democrats, while they have repeated instances of the nefarious manœuvres, what they make use of to accomplish their purposes. When one takes a view of the late election he will be

almost induced to believe, that Pandemonium has been let open and every infernal imp at work in Maryland. And all this too, from the purest motives of patriotism! When Tenche Cote, who conducted the British into Philadelphia, and his associates were electioneering for M'Kean—when they were circulating addresses, sending messages and holding committees, it was all done from the very purest motives of republican patriotism. However this was soon rewarded by profitable offices, torn out of the hands of those, who had served their country with integrity, and whose only crime was opposition to the election of Mr. M'Kean. And can any person believe that the *Directory of Centre Ville* do not hope to be rewarded for their painful labors, in holding councils, writing addresses, furnishing materials for the Star, carrying on an extensive correspondence, and at elections ransacking every remote corner and concealed hut for votes? Names and pretension may keep up the delusion for a while, but unless the love of liberty be gone, and its value forgotten, Americans will soon vindicate their character and assert their rights.

OS. 13. 1800.

THE HERALD.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, OS. 28, 1800.

By last Night's Mail.

Latest from Europe.

SUMMARY.

From the New-York Gazette.

We find nothing in the papers concerning our Envoys. But a passenger in the *Friends Informer*, that just before he sailed, news from Paris had been received that they were about departing for America.

The Duke of Kent had arrived at London from Halifax, and received with great affection.

The English mail for America was made up on the 3d ult. for the *Mary Packet*.

General Kleber, it appears, was assassinated by an Egyptian in disguise. The Grand Vizier is determined to decide the fate of Egypt, sword in hand; he was reinforcing his army to one hundred thousand men. Every thing threatened an immediate war with the French.

Duroc is said to have left Paris again for Vienna, accompanied by Senator Bartholemy.

Moreau and Lecourbe had arrived at Paris from the army—Gen. Brune is to command the army of Italy, &c. Macdonald the army of reserve.

The differences between Great Britain and Denmark are amicably terminated. The Danes are to pay the English two millions for the expenses incurred in fitting out the naval armament, and the English were to restore

the frigate which they had taken together with the convoy. The Danes have consented to have their convoys examined, excepting those in the Mediterranean.

Philadelphia, OS. 21.

Congress are to hold their first session at the city of Washington on the third Monday in next month. The President is expected in town on his way thither this day or to-morrow.

A procession, in honor of the meeting of Congress, is proposed in the Georgetown papers.

Bassett, St. Kitts, Sept. 12.
The U. S. sbr. *Experiment*, Charles Stewart, Esq. commander, came in on Tuesday, with the sbr. *Dart*, Vincent Victor, Master, of 6 guns, belonging to Curacao, last from Guadalupe for St. Bartholomew, with produce, which she had captured after an hour and an half's engagement on Monday morning last, 19 windward of the latter island.

LOSS OF SHIP HOPE.

New-Bedford, October 14.
Last evening arrived in town, Elihu Doty late master of the ship *Hope* of this port, by whom we learn the loss of that ship—the following particulars of which distressing event, are hastily collected from his report, made at Portsmouth.

She sailed from Wilmington, N. C. on the 19th of August, for Jamaica, laden with lumber and corn—on the 6th Sept. in lat. 26° 00' N. lon. 60° 30' W. met with a severe gale of wind—on the 8th, the gale increased, and the ship leaked so much that notwithstanding the deck load was thrown over, and every exertion made at the pumps, at 11 o'clock P. M. the water came over the cabin floor; the wind at this time blowing so excessively hard, as to bring salt water over the sides, so as to endanger smothering a man on deck in addition to the rain which we had supposed incessant and very hard for 24 hours, as it had been almost as dark at noon as at night, but the rain could not be distinguished from the drift of the sea, which flew over the mast heads; it was now found necessary to cut away all three of the masts to prevent the ship from upsetting; at 12 o'clock at night the ship was entirely filled with water, and a high sea beat over her; John Boller, a seaman, was washed overboard and drowned, the rest of the people, in number secured themselves by lashing, at 4 o'clock A. M. on the 9th, the gale which for 30 hours had seemed continually to increase, abated a little, when it was found that there was, sandles, were every valuable thing that could be obtained, and fresh water; found a drowned cat, and laid it aside.

The distress of the people from this time till the 17th are hardly to be described, on the 10th, they eat part of the rat, also found a piece of pork; the 11th, obtained more meat, but their throats were too much parched to swallow; very hot weather for several days past; wind light; from a shower in the evening caught a little water—14th, caught more water, and from the great temptation drank so much as to have prejudicial effects—15th, high sea, deck began to slip up—16th, good weather—17th, were taken on by ship *Mercury*, Capt. Jacob Fredwell of Portsmouth, and arrived at that port on the 2d Oct.—The next day Mark Lamb, one of the seamen, who had been sick from the 1st Sept. died—Robert Coffey, the second mate, had died previous to the gale.

Died, on Sunday evening last, after a long and tedious illness, PETER WASS, Esq. of Talbot County.

MARRIED, on Thursday the 23d inst. at the seat of Mrs. Anna M. Chew on Wye River, JOHN PARSONS PAGA, Esq. to Miss JULIANA TILGEMAN, daughter of Richard Tilghman Esq. of Chester Town.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Neall, late of Talbot county, in Eastern, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those having claims against the said estate, are hereby requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, for settlement.

—ALSO—

Those persons that are any ways indebted to the estate of Jesse Hopkins, late of Talbot county, deceased, are now requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, as no longer indulgence can be given on that estate.

FRANCIS NEALL.

JAMES NEALL, Exrs. of Joseph Neall, & Admrs. de bonis non of Jesse Hopkins.

Oct. 28th, 1800.

N. B. I take this method of informing my friends and the public in general, that I intend to carry on the **PRINT & CHART-MAKING BUSINESS** in its various branches, at the shop lately occupied by Joseph Neall, dec'd.

JAMES NEALL.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern that I intend to offer a petition to the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am at present rendered unable to pay.

JOHN HOWARD.

WILL be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the 18th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling of Jeremiah Colston, late of Dorchester county deceased—All his personal property, consisting of Negroes, Household furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Farming utensils, Corn, Corn-ender and some Oats—likewise a Chaise, Timber, Plank and Iron for the building of a vessel. All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly authenticated, and those who are indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

HENRY COLSTON, ading Admr.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees for the Poor of Talbot County will meet at the Poor House in said county, on Monday the 2d of November, to appoint a physician, overseer, and matron to the poor for the ensuing year. Persons wishing to serve in either of those stations, may apply to the board on that day, or to either of the Trustees previous thereto.

WAS taken up and committed to my custody on the 6th inst. a Negro man called SAM, who is now confined in the jail of Somerset county Maryland; Sam is a black fellow about five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, his clothing is an old bottle green furrow coat, ozar brown shirt and striped overalls and waist; he was raised in this county, and sold sometime ago by George Revitt to a certain Henry Carlton in the State of Georgia, he says he has had several owners since he left this county, and at this time belongs to Thomas Harrison living about sixteen miles from the town of Washington North-Carolina. The owner of said negro is desired to take him from the jail or he will be disposed of according to law.

GEORGE HANDY, Shff. Sen. C. Prince's Anne, Oct. 17, 1800.

NOTICE

I intend to petition the next General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to pass in my favour to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

JOSEPH EVERITT.

Queen-Ann's county, Sept. 10, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a law to release me from debts which, through misfortune, I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ROYMAN.

Somerset county.

WANTED.

FOR the ensuing Year, a person to superintend and manage Mrs. Ennalls's Estate; also an Overseer on her farm at Shoal-Creek. Single men would be preferred.

Chas. G. NICHOLSON, Jr. Oct. 20, 1800. SW 42

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE Subscriber will sell 600 acres of land in Alleghany County, upon Yoxhogeni River, either in lots of 200 acres each, or altogether as may best suit the purchaser, or purchasers. This land is of the first quality—it abounds with the finest timber and natural meadow—I will take good bonds, property in Eastern, or any of the adjacent counties, in exchange—To any person who has a family of children, and but a small tract of land, it is an object of the greatest importance.

I have also to rent a small Farm near the Trappe, with very good improvements, and a number of valuable Negro Men, Women, Lads and Boys, to hire out for the ensuing year.

DAVID KERR.

3w17 Easton, Sept. 22, 1800.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Dorchester county, and in the Straight Hundred, two NEGRO MEN, the one belonging to Lander Mitter is about 24 years of age, five feet 8 or nine inches high, he is of a yellow complexion—The other is the property of Milly Ross, is about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, is of a dark complexion, wears his wool queued—Their clothes are unknown. Whoever takes them within this State, shall receive the reward of Forty Dollars, if out of the State Eighty Dollars, paid by

LAUDER MISTRE.

MILLY ROSS.

LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Easton, Oct. 1, 1800.

Mary Adams.

Elizabeth Buley, Peggy Bowdle, Triltram Bowdle, Lawrence Battle, John Bullin, James Ball, Capt. William Bond, & Rev. Mr. Bolton, Rev. William Bishop.

Daniel Cain, James Calhoun, Thomas Cook, Charles Cook, Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine, Robt. Chamberlaine, Solomon Clark.

Mrs. D. Dickinson, Charles Dean, Becky Dulin.

John Erskine.

Rev. Thomas Foster.

Obadiah Garey.

Jn. M. O. Hartnett, Robert Hay, & Joseph Hopkins, & Edward Harris, Rev. William Hardisty, Peter Heymell.

Andrew Johnston.

William Lowry.

Thomas Mathews.

Robert Nash, Lloyd Nicols.

Capt. Abner Parrott, Andrew Bridal.

John Rait, Adam Robbins.

Nancy Smith, Robert Spedding, Thomas Stevens, John Simpson, William Skinner, Daniel Sullivan, John Smoot, Kendal Snack.

Joshua Taggart, & Lloyd Tilghman, Nathaniel Talbot, John Titus.

Thomas Wainright.

I INTEND to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland for a Law to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay.

THOMAS WHITE.

Somerset county, 18th Sept. 1800.

THE Subscriber will accommodate four or five Boys as Boarders.

JOHN HARWOOD.

Easton, Oct. 14, 1800. U 39

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PERSON qualified, and inclined to teach an English School, and sacred Music, and to do as a Clerk in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to can produce unexceptionable testimonials of his Sobriety and good Morals, will wait upon Employers by applying to

ELISHA RICE.

St. Paul's Parish, Queen-Ann's County, October 7, 1800. 420

TOFFER FOR SALE.

MY FARM.

SITUATED on the branches of the head of Wye River 1 1/2 miles from Centre-Ville, and 19 from Easton, together with or without all kinds of stock on it—it contains about 560 acres of good land, one half in tillage, the other well timbered—among it about 60 acres of excellent meadow land.

C. T. WEBSTER.

THE subscriber offers for sale Eight Hundred Acres of LAND, in Caroline county, lying on both sides of Dover Road, and extending about one mile and a half from Dover Ferry—The greater part of the above Land is heavily timbered—A particular description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase would attend the premises first, which will be showed by applying to Captain William Francis, of Caroline, or John Spruill, who lives on the premises—For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Miles River.

Wm. B. SMITH.

Talbot county, July 28, 1800. 28

TO BE RENTED IN EASTON. The three Tenements contained in the large brick building—The House where Swan rented—Also a convenient House for a Carriage-maker, now occupied by Elbert and speaking for Terms, apply to ROBT. LLOYD NICOLS. N. B. There is to be rented on the Tenement where Swan liv'd a Granary and Stable. Sept. 25, 1800. if 36

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I, Robert Green, of Dorchester county, mean to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland at their next session, for the benefit of an act of insolvency, to release me from debts which I find myself entirely unable to pay.

ROBT. GREEN.

Sept. 30, 1800. 6w

Tel.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice that he intends to prefer a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland to obtain a Divorce from his wife, Margaret Gore.

WILLIAM GORE.

Talbot county, Sept. 20th, 1800.

EASTON RACES.

TO be run for, on the 30th of October next, over a handsome course near this place, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey-Club Purse of 250 Dollars First day's race—The second day a colt's purse of 150 dollars, (free only for members of the club.) The last day's race, being a town purse, (the sum not yet ascertained) free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, and subject to their directions.

By Order.

SAML. NICOLS, Secy.

Easton, Sept. 16, 1800. 35

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber.

ON Friday the 1st inst. a Negro Lad named SAM, eighteen years old, about five feet two or three inches high, stout made, broad round face and down look. Had on and took with him some old tow linen and coarse muslin shirt and trousers, a striped cotton over jacket, a pair of shoes and an old tailor hat with the brim cut inside. He has lately lost the nail from one of his great toes, and cut the other very much with an axe—when he went off he was lame in both.

SAM was lately brought from Hartford county, and is unacquainted with any road three miles from home, or with many persons of any sort; so that 'tis hard to suppose what route he has taken. Five dollars will be given if taken up in this county, and if out of the county the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

SAUEL TENANT.

Aug.

This is to give notice.

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of CHARLES TROOP, Physician, late of Dorchester county, deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, or Mr. John Harwood, merchant, Easton, who is hereby empowered to receive the same.

ELIZA TROOP, Exrx.

Cambridge, Aug. 15, 1800. 31

NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber being unable to pay his Creditors, intends to petition the next General Assembly for the State of Maryland for an act of insolvency in his favor, that thereby what he has may be equally divided among all his creditors.

THOMAS STANFORD.

Dorchester county, Sept. 1, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given that several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a public road from the end of the road made by John Williams and Thomas Colston, to intersect Blackwater road, in the same direction the road is now laid.

35 3w

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may be of such concern, that I intend to offer a petition to the general assembly for the State of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency to relieve me from debts which through misfortune I am at present rendered unable to pay.

JOHN VICKERS.

16th Sept. 1800. 35 6w

NOTICE

Is hereby given, THAT the Members of the Presbyterian Church of Snow-Hill, intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass a law of incorporation in their favor.

EBZKIEL WISE, Clk.

Snow-Hill, June 27, 1800. 27

NOTICE.

I MEAN to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN COLSTON.

Dorchester county, Sept. 7, 1800.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber for Office Fees for the year Eighteen Hundred, are requested to come and settle their Accounts, and those who have not settled their Fees for last year, are particularly informed that they will not be indebted any longer, as necessity will require such steps to be taken as will compel the payment, should they not comply with this request.

JOHN THOMAS, Shff.

Sept. 6, 1800.

WILL BE SOLD.

Where the subscriber now lives, on the third Monday of October, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

SOME Valuable Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—Some household furniture and farming utensils. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SOLOMON FRAZIER.

FOR SALE.

The late Dwelling Plantation of the Rev. Thomas Gordon of Talbot county, deceased—This Farm is susceptible of great improvement at a moderate expense—it is beautifully situated on Bollingbroke Creek, and not far from the river Choptank—it is, generally speaking, in good repair, and has on it the following buildings and improvements, viz. a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, and two large Barns, a fine young Apple Orchard, and many other good Fruit-Trees—John Goldborough, junior, Esq. at Easton, is authorized by me to sell the above Farm either at public or private sale, and will attend on the premises on the 3d Monday in October next, for that purpose, unless he shall be the mean time sell it at private sale. The purchaser will be required to pay one third of the purchase money on the day of sale and to pass his bonds with good security for the balance, payable in two annual payments.

THOS. GORDON, Jr.

INSBURG, Sept. 1.

On Wednesday last the court of Oyer Terminer, commenced its sittings at Troy. His honor Judge Kent presided. On Thursday came on the trial of Wm. Bently, of Hoosock, on an indictment for murder. The prisoner was charged with having in the night of the 15th of October last, murdered his wife, by striking her several times on the head with an axe. To this he plead not guilty. The commission of the act was, however, clearly proved, by the testimony of two of his children, of which one, (a lad of about 8 years of age) was an eye witness, and by his own confession to several of his neighbours.

The principal ground of defence taken by the prisoner's counsel, was, that he had been, for a number of years past, subject to fits of insanity, occasioned by a paralytic shock, and consequently incapable in the eye of law, of committing a crime. For which purpose several witnesses were introduced, but their testimony went little farther than to prove that he possessed an irritable temper. This appeared to be his general character, but his insanity was fully contradicted by a physician who had attended him and his family for fifteen years past. From what we could collect from the testimony, it appeared that an ill grounded jealousy prompted him to commit the act.

The counsel in behalf of the people and on the part of the prisoner agreed to submit the cause, without argument, to the jury, under the direction of the court.

Judge Kent, after summing up the evidence in a clear and comprehensive manner, observed to the jury, that in his opinion, the defence set up on the part of the prisoner could not avail him—it was a defence which might be urged in favor of every person in his situation. No one would commit the crime of which the prisoner stood charged unless in a passion, and in proportion as a person's passions were excited, his reason was excluded. That it did not appear he had received any provocation from the deceased, and that jealousy could furnish him with no excuse. Finally, that it appeared to him that the crime was premeditated. The jury retired about ten minutes, and

brought in a verdict—GUILTY.

On Saturday the prisoner was again brought to the bar to receive his sentence.

The judge, after reminding him of his conviction and pernicious tendency of so horrid a crime, and the necessity of exemplary punishment, and exhorting him to spend his few remaining days in securing to him an interest which would afford him resignation here and happiness hereafter, in a dignified and solemn manner, concluded nearly as follows.

"You, Bently, have been convicted of the horrid crime of MURDER / and the horrid circumstances under which you have perpetrated it, render it peculiarly atrocious. You have committed the greatest of crimes, and dissolved the strongest ties of nature. Yet your own house, in your own family, where you was head and master, and in presence of your own children, you have murdered a mother and a wife! And you cannot alledge as an excuse for your conduct, that you was actuated by the giddy and ungovernable fury of youth, nor by the strong and inflexible passions of middle age. You was in the decline of life, when the infirmity of your age ought to have assisted reason, and restrained you from so barbarous a deed. The court therefore think you a dangerous member of society—no longer fit to tread the earth, or breathe its air. In this world you must not hope for mercy.

"All that now remains to be done, is for me to pronounce on you the solemn and awful sentence of death, and to consign you over to the rigid hand of the executioner.

"The judgment of this court is, 'That you be remanded back to the prison from whence you came, and you there be confined until Friday, the 10th day of October next; and on that day, between the hours of ten & eleven o'clock, that you be taken from thence to some convenient place, and there be hanged by the neck, until you are dead! dead! dead!—And the Lord have mercy on your soul.'

* The prisoner is almost 68 years old.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.

Ten of the slaves concerned in the late insurrec-

tion, were executed on Friday last. Gabriel, and two of his accomplices, in the city; two near the four mile creek; and five others near the Brook. Among the latter were Smith's George, & Young's Gilbert.

The Latest Foreign Intelligence.

By the ship Voltaire, Capt. Bowen, arrived at this port in 40 days from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Sept. 1. Letter from Copenhagen, the 26th August.

The Danish sch'r. which was sent to Petersburg with the account of the capture of the frigate Freys, is this moment returned. Of the dispatches which it brought, nothing is yet known; but greater activity and exertions in forwarding the preparations are observed. Four floating batteries of twenty-four pieces each are fitted and in our road, and this day all the measures of defence for our harbor will be completed; out side of the Citadel they are now busied in throwing up a battery on the weakest part of the harbor. The strong batteries on the road are well mounted and the guards relieved every day. For the works on the Holm, they press the vagrants, and all enrolled sailors are taken out of the merchantmen, and sailors from different directions are brought hither in waggons. The city militia is exercising and does duty on two city guards and each city is obliged at all events to have 20 cartridges in readiness.

Another letter from Copenhagen of the same date.

Although the preparations for defence become more serious every day, yet nothing of a hostile nature hath hitherto happened between us and the English. The merchants of this place as well as of Elsinour, having asked our governor as well as the English, whether the merchant vessels could go out in safety? they got a satisfactory answer, and admiral Dixon offered to give passports to those vessels, which would wish to depart from Elsinour, and would suffer themselves to be examined.

Meanwhile, the English minister here, Lord Whitworth, has demanded a categorical answer to his proposals to our court in a short time, and proposes to leave this city on Friday with his whole suite, the charge d'aff-

aires, Drummond excepted.

LOWER ELBE, Aug. 28.

We hear from the Danish dominions, that all the regiments are likewise called in from the Dutchies. The regiments at Sleswig, it is said, is to march to Föhringen and the neighbouring coast. From Eckernförke and Rendsburg, the troops march towards Gluckstadt, to which place more artillery has been sent, and where the fortifications are put into the best order. In several places on the coast, batteries are to be erected.

ELSINEUR, Aug. 23.

Last night at ten o'clock a cry was made in the streets that the English had attempted a landing between this and Hammers-Muhlah, where an English frigate lays. Every body was alarmed. A boat had actually approached the shore, but whether they were English or smugglers is not known. The chasseurs fired on the boat and it retired.

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given to the Public, THAT the several Professorships, proposed by the Board of Trustees for the instruction of Youth in the Schools of the Academy, are now in operation; and the Parents and Guardians of Children sufficiently grown to receive Education, are respectfully invited to patronize this Infant Institution.

The Rev. JOHN BOWEN is engaged as Professor of the learned languages, and of such branches as are usually taught in what is commonly called a Grammar School.

The Rev. ROBERT ELLIOTT is engaged as a Professor of Mathematics, History, Geography, and Rhetoric. And Mr. EDWARD MARRAS is engaged as Professor of the English language, Writing and Arithmetic.

But until the institution shall be fully prepared to practice upon this plan, the respective Professors are at liberty to teach such other branches of Education as shall be mutually agreeable to themselves and the parents or guardians of scholars committed to their care.

The price of Tuition under the two first professorships is Sixteen Dollars by the year for each scholar: Under the last Professorship the price is Ten Dollars by the year.

The Trustees have engaged as Professors gentlemen of learning, reputation and character; and it shall be their constant endeavour by their superintendence and care, to render the institution capable of affording all the advantages of education which can be reasonably expected from it. It must, however, be obvious that the institution will labor under considerable inconveniences until a suitable building shall be erected. This is an object concerning which they are extremely solicitous; and as its accomplishment must depend upon the donations of the liberal and wealthy, they earnestly call upon all generous minds to assist them with their subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

P. BENSON, President.

Attest,

NS: HAMMOND, Secretary.

May 12, 1800.

WANTED,

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE, A NEGRO WOMAN, without Children, who understands Cooking—Enquire of Mr. Cowan.

Aug. 18, 1800.